

340068

JPRS 84670

2 November 1983

China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

No. 469

19990510 071

DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT A

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Distribution Unlimited

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2 November 1983

CHINA REPORT
POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

No. 469

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GENERAL

XINHUA ANALYZES U.S., USSR DISARMAMENT PROPOSALS

OW050754 Beijing XINHUA in English 0732 GMT 5 Oct 83

["News Analysis: Discordant 'New Proposals'"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, 5 Oct (XINHUA correspondent Tang Shan)--"New proposals" have been announced and rejected by Moscow and Washington since the beginning of the last round of the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva on limiting medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe despite all these "proposals", the process of the talks indicates that without substantial concession from both sides on agreement seems impossible before the end of this year. [punctuation as received]

The Soviet "new proposal" was announced by Soviet leader Yuriy Andropov on August 28. Provided that the United States relinquishes its plan to deploy new missiles in Europe, he said, the Soviet Union would reduce its Euro-missiles to the same level as the combined number of British and French nuclear missiles and "liquidate" any that is left. The United States and a number of other Western countries welcomed the "liquidation" factor as a positive sign. However, it is reported in the West that Moscow has later retracted by saying only missile launchers, instead of the missiles themselves, were to be destroyed. Anyway, it is obvious that the Russians' basic position of preserving its monopoly on land-based medium-range missiles in Europe and keeping U.S. missiles out of the continent remains unchanged. Meanwhile, the Soviet Union continued to insist on including the British and French missiles in the Geneva talks and intended to exclude its SS-20 missiles deployed in Asia from any limitation. Thus, the Soviet proposal has been rejected by the West as "unacceptable" and being "aimed at propaganda benefits."

To counter the Soviet move, President Ronald Reagan announced his own "new proposal" on September 26 at the United Nations. Reagan's three-point proposal includes U.S. willingness of not seeking a full deployment in Europe under a global ceiling on warheads, a readiness to discuss limits on bombers, and agreement to reduce not only cruise but also Pershing II missiles if the overall number of missiles could be lowered to an equal level. Although hailed in the West as showing U.S. "flexibility" and "concessions", Reagan's move was dismissed in Moscow as "deception". On September 28, Andropov personally attacked Reagan's proposal as a ploy "to play for time and then start the deployment in Western Europe of ballistic Pershing II and long-range cruise missiles."

the Soviet leader warned that Moscow would make "proper response" in the event of a disruption of military balance, saying that Soviet "words and deeds will not be at variance."

Analyzing the Soviet and U.S. proposals, one can see that they are diametrically opposed to each other. There are two main points of controversy: Moscow is bent on keeping any new U.S. missiles out of Europe and Washington on deploying them there; the Soviet insist on taking into account the British and French nuclear weapons and the Americans, supported by the British and French, refuse to do so.

Why are the Soviets so concerned over deployment of new U.S. missiles in Europe? In Moscow's view, once deployed the missiles can hit the Soviet heartland and, in the case of the Pershings, can reach their targets accurately within minutes. With their speed and accuracy, these missiles would pose a grave defense problem. Above all, if the deployment could be blocked, Moscow could hope to maintain its nuclear superiority in Europe, a trump to coerce the European countries into submission.

On the part of the United States, the Soviet nuclear monopoly in Europe where there are no U.S. land-based medium-range missiles is intolerable. Washington sees in the cruise and Pershing missiles the only counter-measures against the threat of the Soviet SS-20's in the contest for supremacy in Europe. It regards the deployment of these missiles as a way to prove the credibility of its nuclear umbrella for West European nations and to prevent them from buckling before Soviet pressures. This clash of fundamental interests has landed the Geneva talks in constant deadlock.

The process of negotiations in the past two years indicates that a lack of sincerity on both sides is the stumbling block to an agreement. This found expression in three aspects: firstly, the true intention of both sides in the talks is not to seek a genuine power equilibrium but a weakening of the opponent; secondly, both proceed from a position of strength, exchanging mutual accusations and threats; and thirdly, in place of good faith on the negotiation table, both sides resort to propaganda maneuvers to win public opinion in an attempt to put the blame of an eventual failure of the talks on the other.

It can be anticipated that more "proposals" are on the way by the two super-powers in their rivalry for nuclear superiority. But, as long as the Soviet Union and the United States have no genuine sincerity for nuclear disarmament, true arms limitation agreements are impossible, no matter how many "proposals" they might advance in the future.

CSO: 4000/48

GENERAL

REAGAN DENOUNCES SOVIET MISSILES IN SYRIA

OW090758 Beijing XINHUA in English 0726 GMT 9 Oct 83

[Text] Washington, 8 Oct (XINHUA)--President Ronald Reagan today denounced the installation of Soviet SS-21 missiles in Syria.

In his weekly radio address to the nation, Reagan said that the United States "cannot stand by and see the Middle East incorporated into the Soviet bloc."

He said that as Syria has some 5,000 Soviet advisers and technicians and a massive amount of new Soviet equipment, including the SS-21, a new generation of surface-to-surface missiles, "we have to wonder aloud about Syria's protestations of their peaceful intentions."

Stressing the dependence of Western Europe and Japan on Middle East oil to fuel their industry, Reagan said the increased Soviet presence in Syria leaves no doubt about the need for the continued presence of 1,600 U.S. Marines in Lebanon.

The presence of the mobile SS-21 in Syria, which has a range of 75 miles (120 km) and can hit targets in Israel and U.S. warships off Lebanon, is reportedly designed as a show of force in the Middle East and to wring more concessions from the United States and Israel in settling the Lebanese problem.

In response to press reports on the subject, State Department Deputy spokesman Alan Romberg said yesterday that the introduction of Soviet new, important weapons systems to the Middle East "could only serve to increase the level of tension which already exists."

CSO: 4000/48

GENERAL

PEACEFUL REUNIFICATION OF KOREA URGED AT UN

OW130300 Beijing XINHUA in English 0200 GMT 13 Oct 83

[Text] United Nations, 12 Oct (XINHUA)--The peaceful reunification of Korea was supported by representatives of various countries in their speeches during the general debate of the 38th UN General Assembly.

Mosese Qionibaravi, minister for foreign affairs and tourism of Fiji, said that the unresolved Korean question still constitutes a potentially dangerous situation in the region. His country believed that the peaceful reunification of Korea should be pursued by means of dialogue and negotiation between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and South Korea without interference from any outside powers.

Iameck K. H. Goma, foreign minister of Zambia, said that with regard to Korea, reunification would be greatly facilitated by the withdrawal of all foreign forces from South Korea.

Speaking on behalf of the European Economic Community, Greek Foreign Minister Ioannis Kharalambopoulos said that the EEC countries believed that the peaceful reunification of Korea should be pursued by means of dialogue and negotiations, based on the communique of 1972 between the South and the North.

Stefan Andrei, minister for foreign affairs of Romania, reaffirmed his country's support for the position and initiatives of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and for its efforts aimed at the peaceful and independent reunification of the country.

Oskar Fischer, foreign minister of the German Democratic Republic, said that his country supported the struggle for the withdrawal of the United States troops from South Korea, and for the peaceful, democratic reunification of Korea without external interference.

Representatives from Nepal, Madagascar and Guyana also called for peaceful reunification of Korea without foreign intervention.

CSO: 4000/48

GENERAL

UN MINISTERS BACK TROOP WITHDRAWAL IN DK, DRA

OW161047 Beijing XINXUA in English 0733 GMT 16 Oct 83

[Text] United Nations, 15 Oct (XINHUA)--More nations, during the general debate of the UN General Assembly, called for an immediate withdrawal of foreign troops from Kampuchea [DK] and Afghanistan [DRA] and expressed support for the peoples of the two countries to determine their own future without foreign interference.

Western Samoa Prime Minister Tupuola Efi Alesana said that the Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea is a threat to the stability of the Southeast Asian region. He expressed support for the efforts of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations to achieve an international solution to the Kampuchean problem by removal of all foreign forces and the coming together of all parties in negotiation.

Speaking of the problem of Afghanistan, he called for the withdrawal of foreign forces from that country as a first step toward a solution.

Malaysian Deputy Prime Minister Musa Hitam expressed concern over the situation in Kampuchea, the plight of Kampuchean refugees and their flight into neighboring Thailand. He (?pointed) to the reports that Vietnam is engaged in changing the demographic character of Kampuchea. "The attempt at the Vietnamization of Kampuchea must cease", he stated.

He urged the international community to provide every assistance possible to Prince Sihanouk's government to facilitate the restoration of the independence and sovereignty of Kampuchea.

He also said that the Afghan people, like the Kampuchean people, remain the victims of aggression and military occupation. It is distressing that the Soviet Union remains oblivious to world opinion.

Turkish Foreign Minister Turkmen pointed out that the solution of the problem of Kampuchea requires the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Kampuchea and the recognition of the right of self-determination of its people. A peaceful search for a just and comprehensive political solution within that framework should be encouraged, he said.

Concerning Afghanistan, he supported the efforts of the secretary-general for a negotiated settlement.

Bangladesh Foreign Minister Aminur R. Shamsud Doha said that his country had consistently voted against the presence of foreign troops in Afghanistan and Kampuchea. The peoples of the two countries must be able to determine their own future and that should be done without the presence or threat of foreign troops.

Zairean Foreign Minister Kamanda We Kamanda called for the withdrawal of foreign troops from Kampuchea and Afghanistan. The territorial integrity of the two countries must be acknowledged, he said.

Regarding Afghanistan, Cameroonian Foreign Minister Tonye Mbog stressed that foreign forces have to be withdrawn, outside interventions have to cease, and the refugees have to be allowed to return.

Senegalese Foreign Minister Moustapha Niasse expressed concern over the continued foreign occupation of Afghanistan and Kampuchea.

Guatemalan Foreign Minister Andrade Diaz-Duran said that Guatemala supports the UN secretary general's efforts to find a peaceful solution and to establish conditions that enable Afghan refugees to return home.

Salvadoran Foreign Minister Chavez Mena said that in Afghanistan, the Soviet expansionism poses a serious threat to world peace. He also said that the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea is essential to the solution of the Kampuchean problem.

Irish Foreign Minister Barry said that the situation created in Afghanistan by the Soviet intervention continues to be a source of both regional tension and international concern.

Many other countries including Nepal, Australia, New Zealand, Yemen, Saudi Arabia, Guinea, Nigeria, Malta, Chile and Paraguay also called for the termination of foreign occupation of Afghanistan and Kampuchea.

CSO: 4000/48

GENERAL

XINHUA VIEWS UNGA PROCEEDINGS, KAMPUCHEA ISSUE

OW170133 Beijing XINHUA in English 0106 GMT 17 Oct 83

[Text] United Nations, 16 Oct (XINHUA)--The current session of the United Nations General Assembly will begin its second phase tomorrow, discussing its 144 items one by one either at plenary meetings or in its seven committees after the conclusion of the three-week general debate.

The committees will consider draft resolutions on arms control, economic relations between the North and the South and crisis areas like Kampuchea, Afghanistan, the Middle East, Southern Africa and Central America. Resolutions passed by the committees will be submitted to the General Assembly for approval.

Among the six new items added to the agenda are the Central American problem and the question of Antarctica, on which heated debates are expected. Some UN diplomats anticipated a verbal duel between the two superpowers, when the topic of nuclear arms control comes up for discussion in the first committee.

During the first phase--the three-week general debate, 18 heads of state as well as representatives of 130 countries delivered speeches on the General Assembly platform. Most speakers, particularly those from the Third World countries, called for an end to the nuclear arms race between the two superpowers, lessening of tensions in various parts of the world and reshaping of the present international economic order on a more equitable basis.

The Soviet and Vietnamese attempts to exclude the problems of Afghanistan and Kampuchea from the agenda failed, when the General Assembly decided to discuss these problems in its current session. Their manoeuvres to unseat the delegation of Democratic Kampuchea were also foiled, when the credentials committee adopted a resolution recommending that the General Assembly accept the formal credentials of the delegation of Democratic Kampuchea.

CSO: 4000/48

GENERAL

UN SECRETARY GENERAL VIEWS WORLD FOOD PROBLEM

OW180344 Beijing XINHUA in English 0108 GMT 18 Oct 83

[Text] United Nations, 17 Oct (XINHUA)--More efforts are needed to eliminate hunger and malnutrition and to achieve substantial progress toward food self-sufficiency and food security in developing countries, said UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar today.

Speaking at a ceremony to mark the world food day held at the UN headquarters, the secretary general expressed grave concern at the deteriorating agricultural situation in many developing countries and especially in Africa.

Perez de Cuellar said, "It is now estimated that in the developing world, more than 10 million infants die each year, and in the majority of cases death can be attributed to malnutrition and undernourishment." "Another 4.5 million die between the ages of 1 and 4," he added.

On the current agricultural pattern of the world, he indicated, "If the world continues to rely on a few major food-exporting countries for the bulk of its trade food supplies to support food security, then this security will continue to depend on the policies adopted by those few countries in relation to production, the size of stocks and trade. This is neither equitable nor secure for the world and imposes an unfair burden on those countries which are dependent."

He emphasized the important role which economic and technical cooperation among developing countries can play in accelerating the process of development, and more specifically in terms of the food and agriculture sector.

The international community, he said, fully supports the developing countries' efforts to increase food self-reliance through the development and implementation of national food strategies.

CSO: 4000/48

GENERAL

INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY MEETING ENDS

OW152126 Beijing XINHUA in English 1543 GMT 15 Oct 83

[Text] Vienna, 15 Oct (XINHUA)--The 27th regular session of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), which ended here yesterday, adopted a resolution calling for the protection of all nuclear installations devoted to peaceful purposes.

The resolution submitted by Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Mexico, Cuba, Romania and Venezuela said armed attacks against peaceful nuclear installations should be publicly prohibited in a bid to protect all nuclear installations devoted to peaceful purposes.

Recalling Israel's military attack on an Iraqi nuclear research reactor in 1981, another resolution urged Israel "to withdraw forthwith its threat to attack and destroy nuclear facilities in Iraq and in other countries."

If Israel has not complied with this request by the next IAEA meeting, the resolution said, IAEA will "withhold agency research contracts with Israel, discontinue purchase of equipment and materials from Israel and refrain from holding seminars, scientific and technical meetings in Israel."

It reaffirmed the right of all developing countries to acquire and develop nuclear technology for peaceful purposes and for their development programs.

CSO: 4000/48

GENERAL

BRIEFS

UN COMMITTEE ADOPTS RESOLUTION--["Democratic Kampuchea's UN Seat Upheld"--XINHUA headline]--United Nations, 12 Oct (XINHUA)--The 9-member credentials committee adopted this afternoon without a vote a draft resolution recommending that the UN General Assembly accept the formal credentials of the representatives of 120 member states including Democratic Kampuchea to its current session. In their statements at the credentials committee, the representatives of China, the United States, Indonesia, Colombia and Portugal refuted the Soviet challenge to the legitimate seat of Democratic Kampuchea in the United Nations. They reaffirmed their supports to the coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea as the sole legitimate government that represents the Kampuchea people. The Indonesian representative pointed out that the Heng Samrin regime did not exist before foreign troops invaded Kampuchea and such a puppet regime installed by foreign aggressor troops could not be recognized. [Text] [OW130134 Beijing XINHUA in English 0104 GMT 13 Oct 83]

CSO: 4000/48

UNITED STATES

FORMER SECURITY ADVISER HITS U.S. MIDEAST POLICY

OW100258 Beijing XINHUA in English 0230 GMT 10 Oct 83

[Text] Washington, 9 Oct (XINHUA)--America's Middle East policy "is in shambles", said Zbigniew Brzezinski, national security adviser under former U.S. President Jimmy Carter, in an article carried in the NEW YORK TIMES today.

He pointed out, "Militarily, America is acting as an auxiliary to the Lebanese Army and politically, as a proxy of Israeli foreign policy."

"Without becoming directly engaged, but merely providing military assistance to Syria, the Soviet Union can reap the benefits of growing Arab resentment against the United States and of the continued absence of peace in the Middle East," he said.

He went on to say: "The Russians' interests are best served by continued turmoil, and they are likely to be served best of all if American policy and military action create the pervasive impression of one-sided support for Israel's maximum objectives."

He warned against the possibility of America being deserted by its European allies. "None of them has any interest in duplicating America's willingness to take on the Arabs. Already some of them are placing obstacles to American military shipments in support of the Marines. Before too long, we will be alone in this strange adventure."

He said that the desirable objective in the Middle East is "a wider and more enduring peace in the Middle East. Focusing on Lebanon alone will never get us there."

He said that Lebanon cannot be restored without serious and tangible progress in the Arab-Israeli dispute.

"It is difficult to imagine the Syrians acquiescing in a permanent solution for Lebanon that results in a preeminent Israeli role, including the de facto incorporation of southern Lebanon into Israel, and that at the same time leaves the Golan Heights permanently in Israeli hands. In one way or another, the future of Lebanon is thus linked organically to the Arab-Israeli dispute."

He noted that Israel has sought "quite deliberately" to preoccupy the United States with Lebanon. "Diverting United States diplomatic efforts into Lebanon and involving the United States in a protracted diversionary crisis was the most effective way of derailing the Reagan plan for a Jórdanian West Bank confederation," he said.

CSO: 4000/47

UNITED STATES

NEW YORK TIMES REPORTS CIA ACTIVITIES IN NICARAGUA

OW171329 Beijing XINHUA in English 0744 GMT 17 Oct 83

[Text] Washington, 16 Oct (XINHUA)--The U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) recommended and helped plan the recent attacks on Nicaraguan industrial installations, reported the NEW YORK TIMES today quoting unidentified U.S. Administration officials.

The anti-Sandinist guerrilla attacks included one early last week on Corinto, a Nicaraguan port on the Pacific coast, which caused a huge fire and loss of millions of gallons of oil at an oil storage depot.

The CIA decided this summer that attacks directly against Nicaraguan industrial and transportation targets would be a quicker and more effective way of hurting the Sandinist government than previous CIA-backed guerrilla operations, the officials said.

Based on its conclusions, the CIA recently has stepped up efforts to train Nicaraguan anti-government guerrillas in sabotage techniques, commando tactics and helped a series of attacks.

The officials said these attacks were part of a new phase in the U.S. efforts to pressure Nicaragua for an end to its aid to Salvadoran anti-government guerrillas. They indicated that more such strikes will follow.

Nicaragua called the attack on Corinto criminal and has sent a protest note to U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, the NEW YORK TIMES reported.

CSO: 4000/47

UNITED STATES

RENMIN RIBAO REPORTS U.S. CONCERN OVER GULF

HK150724 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 15 Oct 83 p 6

[Report: "United States Expresses Extreme Concern Over Any Interference in Gulf Navigation, Consults With France Over Appealing to Iran and Iraq for Ceasefire and Ensuring Freedom of Navigation in Gulf"]

[Text] The United States issued a warning on 13 October stating that it would "view with extreme concern any attempt to interfere in navigation rights."

This warning was aimed at Iran. Iran has threatened that if Iraq uses French-supplied Etendard fighters to bomb Iran's oil installations, it will close the Strait of Hormuz--the gateway to the West's oil transport routes--and ban navigation.

White House spokesman Speakes said: Should the principle of freedom of navigation in the Gulf be challenged, the United States "will hold urgent consultations with those countries most closely concerned, whether they are countries in that region or members of the broader international community."

When asked about the French supply of Super-Etendard aircraft to Iraq, he said that the United States is currently holding consultations with the countries concerned. "We can only carry out our policy of not supplying U.S. arms to either Iran or Iraq."

According to another report, UN diplomats say that France and the United States are currently engaged in cautious contacts to help submit a draft resolution to the United Nations appealing for a ceasefire between Iran and Iraq and for guaranteeing freedom of navigation in the Gulf. At the same time, the United States has hastily dispatched a naval force and 2,000 "combat marines" to the Indian Ocean to deal with a possible crisis in the Gulf.

CSO: 4005/67

UNITED STATES

REAGAN ANNOUNCES CARIBBEAN BASIN PROGRAM

OW060822 Beijing XINHUA in English 0815 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] Washington, 5 Oct (XINHUA)--U.S. President Reagan announced today that the U.S. Government has begun to implement the Caribbean Basin Initiative to "foster true stability" in the region.

Reagan said the economic program includes three major elements: a 350 million-dollar U.S. appropriation to provide emergency balance of payments support for countries in the region; elimination for 12 years of nearly all of the remaining tariff barriers on Caribbean Basin exports to the United States; and U.S. tax incentives to promote new investment in the region's tourist industry.

At a White House ceremony for the event, President Reagan reaffirmed the importance of the region to the U.S. "Peace and Security in the Caribbean Basin are in our vital interests," he said. He expressed his hope that other governments interested in the program could expand their assistance activities in the region.

The package was first proposed to Congress by the administration in March 1982. A U.S. official said then the program was designed to "protect our strategic and economic interests in the area."

CSO: 4000/47

UNITED STATES

PRC DIPLOMATS ATTEND MEMORIAL FOR MRS DIMOND

OW070803 Beijing XINHUA in English 0740 GMT 7 Oct 83

[Text] Hanover, New Hampshire, 6 Oct (XINHUA)--Mary Clark Dimond, an old friend of China, was remembered by American and Chinese friends here today.

A memorial meeting, sponsored by Dartmouth College, the Grenville Clark Fund at Dartmouth College and her family, was held today on the campus of Dartmouth College. About 60 friends of Mrs Dimond, including the Chinese Ambassador to the United States Zhang Wenjin and China's deputy permanent representative to the United Nations Liang Yufan, participated in the memorial.

Mrs Dimond, who was president of the Edgar Snow Memorial Foundation at the University of Missouri-Kansas City, died on June 9 at the age of 65. Less than a month before her death, she sponsored and organized a series of successful activities in connection with the bestowing of a posthumous honorary doctorate on Edgar Snow. She had done much work in recent years promoting contacts between the peoples of China and the United States.

Speaking at the memorial meeting, Ambassador Zhang Wenjin paid high tribute to Mrs Dimond for her contribution to Chinese-American friendship. He expressed the hope that "the friendship between our two peoples will yield even more fruit."

CSO: 4000/47

UNITED STATES

RENMIN RIBAO ON AMERICAN WOMEN'S 'DISCONTENT'

HK061144 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 5 Oct 83 p 7

["Newsletter From America" by reporter Zhang Liang [1728 0081]: "Discontent Among American Women Is Spreading"]

[Text] In the United States, more and more women are feeling discontented with the government's domestic and foreign policies, especially with the government's policies concerning women's problems. Some people have called such discontent "sex estrangement." Not long ago, on President Reagan's request, Maureen Reagan, Reagan's daughter, became a special adviser to the National Committee of the Republican Party. It is said that her responsibility is to "establish a dialogue" between women voters and the Reagan administration.

"Sex estrangement" began to emerge in 1920 when American women obtained the right to vote. It has further developed since Reagan assumed office. Since the 1970's, great changes have taken place in the family structure in the United States. The most outstanding example is that the number of single parents has increased drastically. Now the number of families with a single parent is 6.8 million. Ninety percent of these families are supported by women and 45 percent of them live under the poverty line. Statistics show that since Reagan assumed office, the number of poor women has increased by 2.5 million. The government has cut to a large extent social welfare expenses such as food subsidies, student subsidies, and subsidies for pregnant women and babies. This has made it even more difficult for poor families to live. Because husbands are unemployed, some wives have to work 8 hours a day in service trades at low wages. Therefore, the Reagan administration's policy of cutting social welfare expenses has caused discontent among American women.

Moreover, the U.S. Government's military policy of arms expansion has met with strong criticism from the people of the lower and middle classes, and especially from women. Some survey materials show that compared with men, women are more worried about the outbreak of a nuclear war. Therefore, women are more active in the peace movement, which is expanding. Over the past few years, many women's organizations have been active in holding demonstrations and gatherings to call on the United States and the Soviet Union to stop the testing, manufacturing, and deployment of nuclear weapons.

American women have shown grave concern over the U.S. Government's recent gun-boat policy of making a show of force in Central America. They are afraid that Central America will become another "Vietnam battlefield."

In addition, the U.S. Government's stand with regard to women's problem has promoted the development of the women's movement. American women have strongly demanded that the government establish "a revised law of equal rights." They oppose sex discrimination in employment, wages, retirement funds, and social insurance. President Reagan has only made a promise to examine the federal law and regulations which discriminate against women, substituting this for "a revised law of equal rights." Many leaders of women's organizations are discontented with this. They have criticized Reagan for "showing no concern" for women's problems. Hornig, an officer of the Department of Justice who was responsible for examining the federal law, complained openly that no one in the government paid attention to the report she had submitted for approval and to the suggestions she had put forward. Not long ago, she wrote an article in a newspaper, saying that President Reagan had "broken his promise." On 22 August, she resigned in anger. This small episode has evoked strong criticism from some women's organizations against the government.

Statistics show that American women are playing a more and more important role in elections. The survey carried out by the Census Bureau revealed that in the total population of the United States, women account for 53 percent and men 47 percent. In addition, the number of votes cast by women in national and local elections keeps rising. In the 25 most densely populated states, the number of votes cast by women in the 1980 election and last year's mid-term election was larger than that cast by men. A recent public opinion poll revealed that the majority of women are in favor of the Democratic Party and are against the reelection of the present President. Therefore, some leaders of the Republican Party are worried about this.

Of late, Reagan has made many speeches to defend his policy concerning women's problems. By order of President Reagan, on 6 September the Department of Justice submitted a report to Reagan on the examination and amendment of the laws which discriminate against women. The Department of Justice also put forward a series of urgent measures for having more votes cast by women in next year's election. The White House and the Republican Party have set up many special organizations to study women's problems and to mastermind schemes for the White House in making up for the loss resulting from "sex estrangement." People have popularly predicted that women's votes in the 1984 election will prove decisive.

CSO: 4005/67

UNITED STATES

BRIEFS

YUNNAN BANQUET FOR AMERICANS--Yunnan Vice Governor Zhu Kui gave a banquet for the members of the New York Patriotic overseas Chinese delegation in Kunming on the evening of 5 October. In their banquet toasts, guests and hosts declared that they would continue to bring into play the bridging role of overseas Chinese compatriots and contribute to the reunification of the motherland and the four modernizations. The delegation, headed by (Zheng Zhonggao), is composed of responsible persons of 14 patriotic overseas Chinese groups in the New York area. They were invited by the State Council's Overseas Chinese Affairs Office to attend the National Day celebrations. [Summary] [HK061400 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 5 Oct 83]

CSO: 4005/67

NORTHEAST ASIA

XINHUA NOTES NAKASONE REMARKS ON SOVIET THREAT

OW140853 Beijing XINHUA in English 0721 GMT 14 Oct 83

[Text] Tokyo, 14 Oct (XINHUA)--Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone said here yesterday that there is "potential threat" from the Soviet Union in the Far East.

He made the remarks while receiving West German reporters. He said, "The Soviet military buildup in the Far East is conspicuous. In my opinion, there is a potential threat."

On Japan's policy toward the Soviet Union, Nakasone said that the basic principle is the demand for the return of the northern territories from the Soviet Union and negotiations to this effect would be persisted in.

Referring to the U.S.-Soviet talks on the reduction of nuclear arms, he said, "Reduction of nuclear arms is a global, not a regional, question." He added, "Disarmament in Europe would have a great impact on security in the world and peace in the Far East. Therefore, I am deeply concerned about the U.S.-Soviet talks on the limitation of intermediate range nuclear weapons and on the reduction of strategic arms."

He also said that Japan would act in concert with the Western countries on the problems of Afghanistan and Poland.

CSO: 4000/45

NORTHEAST ASIA

XINHUA CITES DPRK PAPER ON IPU CONFERENCE

OW141251 Beijing XINHUA in English 1219 GMT 14 Oct 83

[Text] Pyongyang, 14 Oct (XINHUA)--The 70th conference of the Inter-parliamentary Union (IPU) which closed in Seoul today was "a very dull one", said an article in today's NODONG SINMUN.

It was entirely because the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets tried to use the conference for their "two Koreas" policy that the 70th IPU conference became unsightly, said the article.

Under the title "Despicable Splittist Intrigue," the article said that under the manipulation of the U.S. imperialists, the South Korean puppets performed deception at the conference and made empty talks about "peaceful unification" and "national concord" to cover up their splittist scheme.

Referring to the resolution adopted by the "Seoul conference" which said all the members of the IPU should be "admitted to the United Nations," the article said the United States and the South Korean puppets by adopting the resolution had tried to "promote in real earnest the movement for 'separate entry into the United Nations' with the backing of the IPU and, through this, paint South Korea, a colony of U.S. imperialism, as a sovereign 'independent state' and make 'two Koreas' a fait accompli."

The article said: "The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique, their lackey, fabricated long ago a 'proposal for simultaneous admission to the United Nations' of the north and the south of Korea to perpetuate the division of Korea." However, the article continued, this scheme had come under vehement denunciation by the whole world. Thereupon, the article said, "They brought forward another card called 'separate entry into the United Nations' of South Korea. Although its signboard is a little different, it, like 'simultaneous entry into the United Nations', was aimed entirely at creating 'two Koreas' which would surely be rejected by the world."

The article expressed the belief that the international community will never tolerate any attempt to perpetuate the present state of division of Korea. The article expressed the determination to oppose and resist the plot of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique to try to legalize the policy of "two Koreas" by way of realizing a "separate entry into the United Nations" of South Korea.

CSO: 4000/45

NORTHEAST ASIA

DPRK STATEMENT DENIES BLAME FOR BURMA EXPLOSION

OW122050 Beijing XINHUA in English 1920 GMT 12 Oct 83

[Text] Pyongyang, 12 Oct (XINHUA)--The KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea today issued an authorized statement refuting South Korean allegations that Pyongyang was behind the Rangoon explosion last Sunday.

"To begin with, no terrorist act has been and can be proper to us," the statement said.

The incident which killed four South Korean "cabinet ministers" was said to be aimed at "President" Chon Tu-hwan who was then on a trip there.

Referring to South Korea's allegations that Pyongyang "instigated" the incident the statement said they were "without any ground" and "a preposterous and ridiculous act."

"What on earth have we to do with the explosion which took place in far-off Burma?" the statement asked.

"Nevertheless, the South Korean puppets are kicking up frantic anti-communist, anti-DPRK rackets with the explosion in Rangoon as an occasion, fabricating absurd pretexts. This can never be tolerated," the statement said.

The statement vigorously denounced the decision to put the U.S. troops in South Korea and the local army on full combat alert as an act to "intentionally heighten antagonism and confrontation between the North and the South and push the situation to the highest pitch of strain."

"We are on the highest alert against the South Korean puppets' malicious provocative scheme," the statement declared.

If the United States and the Seoul authorities insistently push the situation on the Korean peninsula "to an irredeemable phase on the preposterous grounds," the statement warned, "they would be held entirely responsible for all the grave consequences arising therefrom."

CSO: 4000/45

NORTHEAST ASIA

DPRK MARKS KIM'S PROPOSAL OF CONFEDERATION

OW091238 Beijing XINHUA in English 1107 GMT 9 Oct 83

[Text] Pyongyang, 9 Oct (XINHUA)--A meeting was held here Saturday afternoon to mark the third anniversary of the publication of Korean President Kim Il-song's proposal for establishing a Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo (DCRK).

Chong Chun-ki, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Korean Workers' Party Central Committee and vice premier of the Administration Council, spoke at the meeting.

He said that for nearly 40 years there have been different systems in the North and South of the country. Under this condition, the most realistic way to achieve peaceful reunification of the country is to form a unified state through the confederation of the North and South while leaving the existing systems as they are.

He stressed that the most reasonable way to attain national reunification is to realize the proposal for founding the DCRK.

"To this end," he said, "it is imperative first of all to put an end to the military occupation of South Korea by U.S. imperialism and its colonial rule over there and make South Korea independent."

He said that for the reunification of the country through the realization of the proposal for founding the DCRK, it is necessary to relax tensions in the country caused by foreign forces.

He added that an end must be put to the fascist policy and anti-communist activity in South Korea such as repression of the people and crack-down on the fellow countrymen, and that a democratic society must be created there to provide practical conditions for national concord and unity.

He noted the formation of a great national united front of the patriotic forces of all strata under the banner of national reunification is the basic guarantee for national reunification.

He called on all Koreans who love the country and are concerned for the future destiny of the nation, whether nationalists or communists, party members or non-party members, idealists or atheists and whether in the North or the South or abroad, to form a great national united front under the banner of national reunification to conduct a nationwide reunification movement to realize the proposal for founding the DCRK.

CSO: 4000/45

NORTHEAST ASIA

RENMIN RIBAO STRESSES SINO-KOREAN FRIENDSHIP

HK111049 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 10 Oct 83 p 6

[Article by reporters accompanying the Chinese party and government delegation: "Sino-Korean Friendship Is Ever Green"]

[Text] The wind was crisp and the scenery delightful. In mid-autumn, bringing with it the Chinese people's profound affection for the Korean people, the delegation of the CPC and the Chinese Government, led by Comrade Peng Zhen and Hu Qili, went to Korea on invitation to attend grand celebrations marking the 35th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK, and to pay a friendly visit to the country. The delegation was warmly welcomed and cordially treated in Pyongyang, Wonsan, and Sinuiju by the Korean Workers Party [KWP], the government, the people's army, and the Korean people. President Kim Il-song, the great leader of the Korean people and the close friend of the Chinese people, received and fed all members of the Chinese party and government delegation, although he was extremely busy. The party and government leading comrades such as Kim Chong-il, O Chin-u, Kim Yong-nam, Yim Chun-chu, and others personally accompanied the delegation to visit Wonsan and various places in Pyongyang. The boundless enthusiasm of the Korean people for building socialism encouraged us and their hearty and sincere affection for the Chinese people touched us deeply. We felt profoundly that the relations between the Chinese and Korean parties and governments are relations which are bound by a common cause, that they have gone through thick and thin together, and that the great friendship between the Chinese and Korean peoples is a friendship which is cemented with blood and has stood a long-term test.

The Glorious 35 Years

With feelings of excitement and joy, we witnessed the majestic appearance of the republic today. Under the correct leadership of the KWP and President Kim, the Korean people have passed through the most glorious 35 years in the history of Korea.

In his speech delivered at the celebrations on 8 September, Vice President of the Republic Comrade Pak Song-chol announced the great achievements made by the republic over the past 35 years in front of 270 delegations from 117 countries and various countries' diplomatic envoys to Korea. He pointed out: Since the founding of the DPRK in 1948, the productive forces of the country have developed continuously. Compared with 1946, industrial production in 1982 had increased by more than 400 times. There has been a rich harvest in

agriculture for many years running. Last year, the country accomplished the glorious task of producing 9.5 million tons of grain. Before liberation, there was no university in Korea. Now the country has established 183 universities. There are 1.2 million intellectuals in the whole country. This has promoted a rapid development of science and technology. We are particularly happy about and feel proud of the great achievements made by the fraternal Korean people. After reviewing a national day parade held on the morning of 9 September, we had a further impression that the Korean people have been united into a political, economic, military and cultural entity of tremendous force. Various kinds of diagrams, models, and placards held by the Korean people in the parade showed that they have scored great success in the three great revolutions of ideology, technology, and culture. All this also showed their determination to march toward the 10 magnificent goals of the 1980's and their firm will for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland. The orderly contingents of paraders and their firm steps, variety of styles, and dignified and mighty manner left us with the marked impression that the history of Korea is forging ahead bravely.

The Korean comrade made arrangements for the Chinese party and government delegation to visit the campus of the People's University, the People's University of Economics, the underground railway in Pyongyang, the Pong Hwa and Mi Im watergates, a disabled soldiers' plastic goods plant in Wonsan, and so forth. We specifically witnessed the achievements of socialist construction. The magnificent, beautiful, and clean Pyongyang left a deep impression on us. Over the past half a century or so, the city was sabotaged by the imperialists on several occasions. In particular, during the 3-year war of liberation of the fatherland, the U.S. imperialists bombed Pyongyang into debris, saying that it would be impossible to rebuild the city even after 100 years. However, under the leadership of the Korean Party and Government, the heroic Korean people have succeeded in building Pyongyang into a modern city with their own indomitable spirit and at the "speed of Chollima". Row upon row of high buildings and large mansions have been built along the main streets. Groves and lawns set each other off. The city is like a big garden. People pay attention to courtesy and hygiene, maintain public order, and observe discipline. All this leaves people with an impression that Pyongyang is a civilized city. The magnificent Kumsusan assembly hall, the revolutionary museum, the museum of the deeds of party building, the art gallery, the cultural hall, the date of triumph, and others stand firm and erect at the center of the city. They made us feel strongly that Pyongyang is the political center and revolutionary heart of Korea. The city called forth in us a feeling of profound respect.

The Pong Hwa watergate and the Mi Im watergate on the Taedong Gang River tell us that Korea pays close attention to the exploitation and development of power resources. The DPRK Government had decided to build and repair five watergates along the Taedong Gang River in order to make overall improvements in the development of power resources. The Pong Hwa watergate and the Mi Im watergate are included in the plan and have been completed. The Pong Hwa watergate is navigable and capable of generating electricity. A tunnel with a length of 1,000 meters runs through the watergate across the river. We first drove to and fro through the tunnel by car. Later, we ascended the

dam to have a look at the facilities of the watergate. We felt that the completion of such an enormous project in 1 and 1/2 years reflected the Korean people's enthusiasm for work and the country's industrial capacity. Korea has rich hydroelectric power resources. In addition to building large hydroelectric power stations, the DPRK Government has built a number of small and medium-sized hydroelectric power stations and developed thermal power using its coal resources. By 1982, Korea's power-generating capacity had exceeded 35 billion kilowatt-hours. In addition to supplying power to its industry, it has basically accomplished the electrification of its railways.

"The blood of the heroes has been turned into thousands of red flowers" is the line written by Comrade Chen Yi when he accompanied Premier Zhou on a visit to Korea in 1958. Since then 25 years have elapsed. When the delegation visited Wonsan this time, we felt that this line was indeed pregnant with profound meaning. During the war to liberate Korea, the U.S. aggressors used several hundred airplanes and several dozen warships to bombard Wonsan night and day. The whole of the downtown area was turned into an inferno. Mount Na Pal, east of the Song To Garden was topped by one-half meter by enemy artillery fire. However, the Korean people's army and the Wonsan citizens fought bravely and did not yield an inch of territory. They halted enemy attacks with their chests and wrote a moving epic. After the war, on this piece of torched land, stained with blood, the people of Wonsan strove to rebuild their homeland. At present, Wonsan has more than 100 large and small factories and industrial enterprises such as railroads and shipbuilding, oil refining, and chemical industry enterprises. In addition, there are 8 institutes of higher education, including some agricultural, aquatic production, and economics colleges, and 72 secondary and primary schools. New factories, theatres, housing estates, and schools, like flowers, can be found all over the city. The disabled army men's daily plastic goods factory, which we visited, was one of the red flowers. This factory was built by disabled army men from scratch and they relied on themselves. Now, its production is becoming more and more flourishing.

In addition, the delegation had driven by car from Sinuiju to Pyongyang. On our way, we saw green mountains, rivers, and amber paddy fields which promised a bumper harvest. The delegation drove back from Wonsan to Pyongyang along a superhighway. The superhighway, which is the longest in Korea at present, has a total length of 180 km. Along the superhighway, there are 21 tunnels, the longest of which has a length of 4 km. Scenic spots line both sides of the superhighway. In addition, the superhighway is strategically located. Thus, it has both economic and strategic values and reflects the enormous strength of the DPRK.

What we saw and heard was but a glimpse of the thousands of accomplishments achieved by Korea in its 35 years of construction. However, it suffices to convince us that, under the correct leadership of President Kim Il-song and the KWP and their line of independence in politics, self-reliance in economy, and self-protection in defense, the Korean people have made unprecedentedly great achievements. The Korean people, with their amazing willpower and selfless labor, have built a socialist state with modernized agriculture and industry and a sound defense system. The country has won the commendation and admiration of the people of the countries of the world. The DPRK is

enjoying higher and higher international prestige each day and it continues to strengthen its friendship and cooperation with the people of other countries. Over the past 35 years, the DPRK has taken a victorious, glorious, and heroic road.

The Great Sino-Korean Friendship

During our visit to Korea, we were always immersed in the joy of friendship, and the sincerity of the friendship move us profoundly.

On 10 September, 50,000 Pyongyang teenagers performed grand group exercises at the Kim Il-song stadium in honor of the Chinese party and government delegation. When the delegation, accompanied by Comrade Kim Il-song, O Chin-u, Pak Song-chol, and Im Chun-chu, mounted the rostrum, thunderous applause rose immediately and a giant placard composed of 10,000 people suddenly appeared opposite the rostrum, reading in both Korean and Chinese: "Long Live the Invincible Sino-Korean Friendship Cemented With Blood!" At this moment, with the rhythm of the northeast Chinese folk dance music--yangko--2,400 boys and girls, wearing both Korean and Chinese costumes and waving colorful ribbons, burst forth in rhythmic dance. At the same time, the grand and magnificent group exercises praising the militant Sino-Korean friendship emerged, the marvelous performance presenting the friendship of standing together through thick and thin which had been cemented by the Korean and Chinese peoples in their struggle against imperialism. On 11 September, 5,000 Pyongyang artists gave a special performance of the epic musical dance "A Song of Glory" in honor of the Chinese party and government delegation. When three giant pictures of Chairman Kim Il-song, General Secretary Hu Yaobang, and Chairman Deng Xiaoping [chairman of the CPC Central Advisory Commission] were shown on the back curtain of the stage at the end of the performance praising Sino-Korean friendship, a climax immediately occurred; at that moment, performers and audience were all singing in unison and with joy the "Song of Sino-Korean Friendship." On the morning of 12 September, the delegation paid a goodwill visit to Wonsan. Despite downpours that day, more than 100,000 people of the city turned out in the early morning and lined both sides of a 10-mile-long street to welcome the Chinese party and government delegation. In the rain, they were soaked to the skin, but they still sang and danced with joy to extend their hearty welcome to the Chinese comrades-in-arms. Such a scene was really soul-touching.

The cordial and heartfelt salute of welcome from the Korean people to the Chinese delegation fully showed their deep feelings for the Chinese party, government, and people, which also stirred a jovial echo in our hearts. The Chinese party, government, and people treasure highly the traditional Sino-Korean friendship, cemented in the protracted revolutionary struggle. The Korean proletarian revolutionaries, represented by Comrade Kim Il-song, rendered their support to the Chinese revolution in the period of the Chinese great revolution and the war of resistance against Japanese aggression. In the war of opposing U.S. imperialist aggression against Korea, the Korean people gave support and assistance to the Chinese people's volunteers as they did to their own army; numerous heroes like Pak Yul-kun sacrificed their own lives in rescuing soldiers of the Chinese people's volunteers. On the land

of China and in the mountains and rivers of Korea, worthy sons and daughters of China and Korea shed their blood together, fought shoulder to shoulder, and won final victory. After foiling the U.S. imperialist aggression, the Chinese and Korean people once again cooperated hand in hand in the cause of building socialism, striving for reunification of the motherland, and maintaining peace in Asia and in other places of the world. During the visit of the Chinese delegation to Korea, Korean comrades reiterated their resolute support for the Chinese people in the struggle for Taiwan's return to the motherland and the fulfillment of reunification. In turn, Chinese comrades expressed their firm support for the Korean people in the struggle for reunifying their motherland in an independent and peaceful way, and for the proposal for establishing a Korean Democratic Federal Republic, put forward by Chairman Kim. All this proves that the Sino-Korean friendship, cemented in the flames of war and tempered in violent storms, has taken deep root among the people of the two countries.

The great Sino-Korean friendship, which was fostered and enhanced by [words indistinct] Mao Zedong, Comrade Zhou Enlai, and Comrade Kim Il-song, and which is based on the principles of Marxist and proletarian internationalism, is a close relationship of complete equality, mutual respect, mutual trust, and mutual support. Now, this precious and traditional friendship has been inherited and is being developed in the relations of the Chinese and Korean parties and in the relations of the two countries. The exchange visits made by Comrade Hu Yaobang and Comrade Deng Xiaoping, as well as Comrade Kim Il-song, last year, and the visit made by Comrade Kim Chong-il to China this year are all very satisfactory. The useful meetings and cordial talks between top leaders of the two parties have added an important chapter to the annals of the Sino-Korean relationship and have pushed this relationship to a new stage of development.

During our visit there, I felt the solid foundation of the Sino-Korean friendship through my personal experience. We were as close as brothers, no matter whether with the leading comrades of the Korean Party and Government or with the interpreters, medical workers, attendants, drivers, and chefs who accompanied us all the time. At the national day celebration, the Chinese and Korean comrades were immersed in joy for the glorious achievements made by the Korean people. When we were watching a Korean feature film entitled "New Legends of Pul Yu Kang," the Chinese and Korean comrades were moved to tears by the sentiments of the aunt, the little brothers, and Na Song Kyo, who were as close as a family and shared weal and woe and common destiny. On many occasions, thousands upon thousands of people sang sonorously to express their sentiments toward the Chinese people. They sang: "The friendship between Chinese and Korean peoples lasts forever, like the endless flow of clear water in the Yalu River. We share weal and woe, and stand together through thick and thin...." This song declares to the whole world that the Sino-Korean friendly and cooperative relationship will surely last for generations. No matter what kind of hardship we encounter, Chinese and Korean peoples shall stand firmly, and unite in joint struggle.

Learn From the Korean People

During this visit, we felt the valiant, industrious, firm and persistent, indomitable, and strict sense of organizational discipline as well as the indomitable spirit of struggle of the Korean people. In many respects they are worth our learning from.

The city construction of Pyongyang achieves the characteristics of overall planning. Its structure is rational and magnificent in scale. Along both sides of the famous main streets, such as Ch'ang Kwang, Mun Su, and Chon I Ma, there are row upon row of high-rise, graceful-looking buildings. The area of planted trees is large as there is a relatively large number of parks in the city. According to the introduction, the green area in Pyongyang averages 48 square meters per person. They keep an appropriate proportion between the construction area and the green area. Among the items in checking and accepting newly constructed houses, there is an item of planting trees in the area surrounding the houses. Everybody has to take part in the tree-planting activities in April and October each year as they are fixed as months for tree planting. It is a normal activity for young students to take part in tree planting and management work. Organizations and enterprises are responsible for cultivating trees, flowers, and plants in their surrounding and for their environmental cleanliness. The work of tree planting and cleaning in residential areas is the responsibility of the residential organizations. This whole city construction and management system ensures that Pyongyang is green and tidy. This experience is worth our learning from.

The achievements made by the People's University and the People's Economic University in Pyongyang indicate that the republic attaches great importance to education and has formed a complete system for cultivating cadres. The People's University has a collection capacity of 30 million books and a seating capacity of over 5,000 people. The university can receive 10,000 people each day. At its library, staff, workers, and cadres may borrow all kinds of books at any time by means of library book reference number conveying equipment. They may also study by listening to various kinds of language tapes in the recording room, or take part in various kinds of academic discussions in lecture rooms, or raise questions before a professor in the consultation room. It provides convenience and the conditions for Korean people to study political theories, science, and culture. The People's Economic University is a university for training qualified personnel in economic management, including the training system for cadres at their posts. The state has stipulated that administrative leading cadres at all levels have to receive annual rotational training for 1 month or 6 months. Those who receive 1 month's training include the ministers and vice ministers of various ministries in the government, administration council committee chairmen, and chairmen and vice chairmen of provincial people's committees. Those who receive 6 months' training include the chairmen and vice chairmen of county people's committees and chairmen of management committees in country cooperative farms, as well as heads and engineers of major factories. In addition, there are the 2-year and 4-year training systems for cultivating reserve cadres. Together with the Kim Il-song University and Man Kyong T'ae Revolutionary College, as well as national universities and colleges, they form a complete education system. The system is not only favorable to training

qualified personnel and cultivating cadres but also solves better the issue of successors at all levels. The Korean comrades have precious experience in this respect.

When the Chinese party and government delegation has successfully accomplished the task of visiting Korea, we believe that in a stronger sense the industrious, brave, and ingenious Korean people and the republic will have more magnificent prospects under the leadership of their great leader Kim Il-song and the KWP. The Sino-Korean friendship, which is cemented with blood, will be handed down from generation to generation, will be carried forward, and will last forever!

CSO: 4005/65

NORTHEAST ASIA

BRIEFS

JAPANESE DELEGATION IN HEILONGJIANG--A 53-member delegation from Nagano Prefecture, Japan, visited Harbin on 8 October and left for Shanghai on 10 October. On behalf of Governor Chen Lei, He Shoulun, deputy governor, received and feted the delegation. [Excerpt] [SK130735 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Oct 83]

JAPAN'S AIRSPACE VIOLATED--Tokyo, 15 Oct (XINHUA)--The Japanese Defense Agency announced today that a Soviet war plane had intruded into Japan's airspace over the northeast part of the northern island of Hokkaido this morning. The announcement said the war plane, likely to be a Soviet jet fighter-bomber based on the Soviet-occupied Etorofu island, flew in disregard of warnings by two Japanese radar stations, to the northeastern coast of the Hokkaido island at 11:07:28 a.m. Two minutes later, it headed toward the Etorofu island. It is reported that Soviet planes have violated Japanese airspace on 14 occasions since August, 1967. [Text] [OW151248 Beijing XINHUA in English 1233 GMT 15 Oct 83]

CSO: 4000/45

WESTERN EUROPE

FRG'S KOHL REAFFIRMS PERSHING-II DEPLOYMENT PLAN

OW151435 Beijing XINHUA in English 1418 GMT 15 Oct 83

[Text] Tokyo, 15 Oct (XINHUA)--Federal German Chancellor Helmut Kohl told a Japanese newspaper that his country will deploy U.S. Pershing II and cruise missiles if the United States and the Soviet Union fail to reach an agreement in their talks on medium-range nuclear arms reduction.

In an exclusive interview with MAINICHI SHIMBUN in Bonn yesterday, Chancellor Kohl said he hopes to bring about genuine detente but will not yield to menace.

On his forthcoming visit to Japan, the chancellor said his talks with Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone will cover East-West relations, U.S.-Soviet Euromissile talks in particular. Federal Germany has consistently opposed a Soviet transfer of SS-20 missiles to Asia, he added.

Kohl said that Federal Germany and Japan have common positions in defense policies and that his forthcoming visit to Japan will further consolidate the friendly relations between the two countries. He said that in the world market, the two countries are cooperative partners as much as they are competitors. This should not be overlooked, he stressed.

The Japanese Government announced that Chancellor Kohl will pay a visit to Japan from the end of this month to the beginning of next month.

CSO: 4000/51

WESTERN EUROPE

MITTERRAND VIEWS PEACE MOVEMENT, NUCLEAR ARMS

OW131145 Beijing XINHUA in English 1132 GMT 13 Oct 83

[Text] Brussels, 12 Oct (XINHUA)--French President Francois Mitterrand said Tuesday that the peace movement "is an expression of the legitimate anxiety of the Europeans in face of the accumulation of nuclear arms" and that this is "understandable."

In an interview with the Belgian paper LE SOIR in Paris before leaving on a visit to Belgium, Mitterrand pointed out the pacifists demand a nuclear arms freeze and the non-installation of Pershing II and cruise missiles but the Soviet Union has deployed in Europe more than 200 SS-20 missiles carrying three warheads each.

Speaking of French nuclear arms, Mitterrand said, "it makes no sense to count French nuclear weapons."

"Neither the Americans nor the Russians," said Mitterrand, "discuss their submarines but they want France, which does not participate in the Geneva negotiations, to put its submarines at the disposal of two foreign powers whose strategic arms cannot be mentioned in the same breath as those of three other nuclear powers, China, Great Britain and France."

"This way of posing the question is unacceptable to us," added the French president.

CSO: 4000/51

WESTERN EUROPE

NATO PARLIAMENTARIANS SUPPORT MISSILE DEPLOYMENT

LD082252 Beijing XINHUA in English 1455 GMT 8 Oct 83

[Text] The Hague, 7 Oct (XINHUA)--NATO parliamentarians ended their 29th annual meeting today with a resolution requesting their governments to deploy U.S. cruise and Pershing II missiles in Western Europe by the end of this year if no agreement is reached at the U.S.-Soviet Euro-missile talks in Geneva.

The resolution was adopted by parliamentarians from 15 member countries of the North Atlantic Alliance (except Turkey). The Greek delegation took a position identical with that of their government in opposing NATO's missile deployment plan. Danish parliamentarians took a similar position.

Before the voting on the resolution, chief U.S. missile negotiator Paul Nitze informed the participants of the changes in U.S. and Soviet propositions at the Geneva talks, saying that fundamentally the Soviet Union has not changed its stand.

He called on the Soviet Union to make positive response to the latest U.S. proposal so as to reach an accord acceptable to both.

NATO Secretary-General Joseph Luns stressed at the opening ceremony of the week-long session that the call for a delay of deployment would only add to the stubbornness of Moscow and hamper the progress of the Euro-missile talks. He accused those who hope for a delay of being inconsiderate.

The session also adopted a resolution demanding NATO member countries encourage studies on influence that East-West economic relations may have on security.

On the Afghanistan issue, the session adopted a resolution blaming the Soviet invasion of that country for the deterioration of East-West relations.

CSO: 4000/51

WESTERN EUROPE

FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER CHEYSSON CITED ON SUPPORT FOR IRAQ

OW101451 Beijing XINHUA in English 1132 GMT 10 Oct 83

[Text] Paris, 9 Oct (XINHUA)--France today declared that she would continue to support Iraq in the three-year-old Iran-Iraq war, saying its sale of five super-Etendard fighter planes was intended to give Iraq leverage needed to force Iran to end the conflict through negotiations.

Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson told a radio interviewer this evening that the super-Etendard fighters will not noticeably alter the equilibrium of strength between the two warring states in the Gulf region.

Asked about the whereabouts of these planes, Cheysson dodged the question by saying "they may be delivered, they may not be delivered, they may already have been delivered."

He noted that Iraq has had Exocet missiles ever since 1980. If France did not supply weapons to Iraq, the Soviet Union would do so, he added.

France will continue to support Iraq because that country "accepted negotiations and United Nations resolutions" and its troops have been pulled back behind internationally recognized borders, Cheysson said.

The French minister said he was aware of Iran's threat to block the Strait of Hormuz and attack ships in the Gulf in retaliation for the aircraft deal. Such actions, he said, will be "suicidal" for Iran.

"The Iranians must understand that they have no chance of crushing Iraq, and therefore it will be necessary to negotiate," he noted.

Questioned on reports that the United States, Britain and West Germany had tried to persuade France to reconsider the aircraft deal, Cheysson said France is not in a habit of giving in to pressures.

Observers here believed that there are political and economic considerations behind France's decision on selling the super-Etendard fighters to Iraq. Paris is worried about the prospect of a possible reshaping of the political and ideological map of the Gulf region in the event of an Iranian victory and at the same time it wants to safeguard its economic interests in Iraq, they noted.

CSO: 4000/51

WESTERN EUROPE

FRANCE TO INCREASE NUCLEAR DEFENSE SPENDING

OW131915 Beijing XINHUA in English 1829 GMT 13 Oct 83

[Text] Paris, 13 Oct (XINHUA)--France will spend more money on its nuclear deterrence force, according to the new defense budget.

The draft 1984 defense budget, to be debated by the National Assembly next month, was presented to the parliamentary defense committee by Defense Minister Charles Hernu on October 11.

Under the law of military program which covers a period of five years (1984-1988), the total of the defense budget for 1984 will increase to 142 billion francs (17.5 billion U.S. dollars), an increase of 6.3 percent over this year. It will roughly remain at the level of this year if inflation is taken into account.

However, the French defense minister said that the spending on nuclear forces will rise by 13 percent. The funds for strategic and tactical nuclear armament will take one-third of the equipment expenditure in the budget.

Hernu said this will enable the sixth strategic nuclear submarine "inflexible" to enter into service. The new submarine will be equipped with 16 M-4 missiles, each with six independent nuclear warheads. Four of the five existing strategic nuclear submarines, each equipped with 16 single-warhead missiles, will be refurnished for the new M-4 missiles. Seven "Mirage 4" airplanes and certain "super-Etendard" bombers will be transformed to carry new air-to-ground medium-range missiles. The budget also provides for the building of 16 "Mirage 2000" airplanes equipped with nuclear arms and for the implementation of the protection program for strategic transmission networks against nuclear effects.

For conventional arms, the French Government will buy 12 "Mirage 2000" airplanes for air defense and one attack nuclear submarine.

CSO: 4000/51

WESTERN EUROPE

ITALY'S CRAXI URGES CONTINUED INF TALKS

OW160949 Beijing XINHUA in English 0749 GMT 16 Oct 83

[Text] Rome, 15 Oct (XINHUA)--Italian Prime Minister Bettino Craxi said today the Geneva talks on Euromissiles could be continued if the Soviet Union abandoned its preconditions.

Speaking at a joint press conference with Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzales to brief the results of their talks, Craxi said, "if the Geneva talks remain blocked because of the Soviet precondition that the deployment of even one Euromissile (in Western Europe) is unacceptable, there would be no reason for a six-month delay of the deployment."

He said positive and conducive results of the negotiations need new Soviet proposals that can break the present deadlock. The West should also show its willingness to resume the talks at any time in the future, if the current negotiations break down, he added.

Gonzales echoed Craxi's proposal, saying that the West-East parity is the precondition for peace.

Craxi said his country strongly supports the entry of Spain and Portugal into the European Economic Community.

He said he has reached an agreement with Gonzales that representatives of the Italian and Spanish governments will hold regular meetings every six months from 1984.

Gonzales arrived here for a visit on October 14.

CSO: 4000/51

WESTERN EUROPE

BRIEFS

AWACS PLANES IN TURKEY--Ankara, 14 Oct (XINHUA)--Two airborne warning and control system planes have arrived at the Konya Military Base in central Turkey for "surveillance duties" over this region, Turkish daily TERCUMAN reported today. They are the first AWACS planes stationed in Turkey as part of the "early warning and control system," which foresees that 18 AWACS planes will be stationed in NATO countries by the end of 1985 and four of them will be in Turkey. The AWACS have begun their training flights and are being used for very low altitude flights in the Konya area. They take off in the very early hours of the morning and stay in the air for a period of 14 hours daily. [Text] [OW141821 Beijing XINHUA in English 1529 GMT 14 Oct 83]

CSO: 4000/51

EASTERN EUROPE

ROMANIAN LEADER SEES POSSIBLE ARMS ACCORD

OW160957 Beijing XINHUA in English 0715 GMT 16 Oct 83

[Text] Bucharest, 15 Oct (XINHUA)--Romanian leader Nicolae Ceausescu has said "there is a possibility that the Soviet Union and the United States might reach a related agreement on medium-range missiles," Romanian news agency AGERPRES reported today.

"The United States might not deploy medium-range missiles and the Soviet Union might remove and destroy the existing missiles," he said.

In an interview with Mexican reporters on October 5, the Romanian leader said that Romania had put forth a series of proposals including the joining of talks by all European countries and direct dialogue between the Warsaw Pact and NATO countries.

On the measures taken by Romania to cope with the world economic crisis, Ceausescu said that the best way to lessen the influence of the worldwide crisis is to strengthen economic activities and production, which, in essence, is "to rely more on national resources."

Referring to Romania's independent policy, he stressed that to pursue an entirely independent economic and political policy is "the fundamental factor for socialist construction in Romania." He added, the independent policy by no means signifies isolation but greatly expanded international cooperation. However, such cooperation should be based on the principles of equality, respect for national independence, sovereignty and non-interference in domestic affairs and mutual benefit.

On the struggle against imperialist and colonial domination, Ceausescu pointed out that political independence does not mean the end of the struggle for eliminating colonial rule. This is because, he said, the imperialist policy not only reflects in colonial domination but also in economy, finance, as well as in power politics and interference in the domestic affairs of other countries.

CSO: 4000/49

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

XINHUA REPORTS AFTERMATH OF GRENADA COUP ATTEMPT

OW161223 Beijing XINHUA in English 1120 GMT 16 Oct 83

[Text] Beijing, 16 Oct (XINHUA)--Political situation in Grenada, an island country with a population of about 110,000 in eastern Caribbean, has fallen into confusion since the first reports about a coup came out on October 14, according to foreign wire services.

On October 14, Prime Minister of Grenada Maurice Bishop was reportedly overthrown in a coup staged by Deputy Prime Minister and Finance Minister Bernard Coard and placed under house arrest. Coard would become the prime minister.

However, the official Radio Free Grenada following day denounced the reports of a coup against Bishop as "vicious rumors," but added that Coard was discharged and five foreign correspondents were ordered to leave the country by the government.

On the same day, a spokesman of the ruling New Jewel Movement said the prime minister, strongly supported by the army, had retained the state power in his hand.

Official sources also said Bishop had accepted Coard's resignation and accused him of taking part in a plot to overthrow the government. Meanwhile, the captain of Bishop's guard was reportedly arrested because of his involvement in the scheme.

In an announcement broadcast by the Radio Free Grenada yesterday, the army said it loves and respects Bishop, but it cannot tolerate the existence of an autocratic government. It also said that it is Bishop who made the rumor that Coard wants to overthrow him.

In addition, Minister of Agro-Industries Kenrick Radix said yesterday that Bishop had been under house arrest since October 13. Radix was leading a group of youths demonstrating for an immediate release of Bishop and removal of the current chaos.

Both Bishop, who became prime minister after a coup in 1979, and Coard are founders of the New Jewel Movement.

CSO: 4000/44

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

DEVELOPMENT OF VARIED FORMS OF HIGHER EDUCATION URGED

Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 15 Jul 83 p 23

[Article by Li Changlong [2621 2490 7127]: "Discussion of the Development of Many Forms of Higher Education"]

[Text] Under the guidance of the party's educational principles, our nation's educational enterprises are carrying out education both on a full-time and spare-time basis. Spare-time education not only shoulders the task of adult education, but is also an important supplement to full-time education. Statistics up to 1982 show that our nation's spare-time higher education has trained more than 3.77 million persons during the last 32 years. Now there is new development, with school enrollments multiplying.

Spare-time higher education and adult higher education trains employed personnel and young students, and it possesses not only a "liberated" character, but also certain advantages over full-time education. It primarily takes the following several operational forms:

1. Full-time institutes of higher education run night college and correspondence departments. According to 1982 statistics, 121 schools are running night colleges with a total enrollment of more than 22,000; 128 schools are running correspondence departments with a total enrollment of more than 154,000.
2. Independently established correspondence schools. There are four of these throughout the nation, with enrollments of more than 10,000. Of these, most are on the post and telecommunications system "network."
3. Broadcast and television schools. There is a main school in Beijing and, except for Xizang, there is a branch school in each province, municipality and autonomous region. There are more than 340,000 persons enrolled.
4. Educational institutes and teacher-refresher schools. There are 2,464 of these throughout the nation, with enrollments of more than 474,000, most of whom study while employed and more than 50,000 leaving productive activities to study.

5. Worker higher education schools and peasant higher education schools. These are run by every vocational department, factory and mining enterprise and people's commune. There are already 824 of these throughout the nation. There are more than 140,000 students in worker higher education schools and more than 800 students in peasant higher education schools.

6. Fee-collecting daytime higher education schools. These schools take in some of the students who fall outside the enrollment plan of full-time schools of higher education, appropriately collecting tuition and running day study. In the past, these were some branches of schools of higher education in Beijing, Tianjin and Shanghai, the foundational colleges in Hubei and Hunan, Wuhan's Jiangnan University, the Zoudu Institute in Changchun, the Jinling University in Nanjing and Lianhe University in Hefei. Now, some have gone into the state plan as part of the full-time schools.

7. Society schools. These are organized and run by democratic figures and retired experts and scientific and technical personnel. Generally, they only teach one or two courses, mostly of an advanced nature. These include the Minge Changshan spare-time school and the Minjin society school.

8. Special cadre training courses. Full-time higher education schools have added special cadre training courses which are training young cadres selected and sent to them from every department. There are approximately 20,000 students in these schools throughout the nation.

9. Every form of supplemental school and supplemental classes and groups. Among these, are spare-time higher and supplemental education schools run by culture groups, culture halls and stations and every institute, and supplemental classes and groups run by every department, mining enterprises and school.

10. Publication schools. Certain publishing departments use network sales material, review material and self-study of examination papers to teach. The Shanxi Province already has several tens of thousands of persons in such study.

Additionally, there is a vast amount of self-study and organization of self-study, and many have gone through self-study and earn certification of study by passing tests.

Although the adult higher education and spare-time higher education in our nation has already achieved specific accomplishments, the cultural level of our nation's worker troops is low, their technical level is low and they lack modernized management abilities. In terms of the demands of economic construction and social development, worker troops are in urgent need of training and improvement and adult higher education endeavors should undergo greater development. This requires emphasizing the study and solution of the following several matters:

First, Further Unify Ideology and Raise Consciousness. For a long time now, out of force of habit, some people have only stressed full-time schools, while

slighting spare-time education and adult education, holding full-time schools to be "orthodox school" and viewing other forms of school as "collateral." Under the influence of this sort of thinking, some teachers have been uneasy in work, feeling their positions to be a level below those of full-time school teachers; and some people set the development goals of spare-time higher education schools and adult higher education schools in the direction of "rising" or "turning properly" into full-time schools. Such thinking has a similar reflection in full-time schools. For example, some middle vocational schools hope to rise to college-level vocational schools and college-level vocational schools hope to rise to regular undergraduate schools. The conditions mentioned above make it clear that forceful promoting of the importance of spare-time and adult education is still required.

Modernization construction not only requires many talented people from many fields, but also people with differing qualifications. We cannot completely rely on full-time schools to train this talent. Spare-time higher education and adult higher education is varied and flexible in form, widely adaptable, effectively targetable, offering low costs and good economic results. It is both a means of directly utilizing productive forces and an effective method of rapidly turning scientific technology into material wealth. Speaking in this sense, spare-time and adult higher education and full-time higher education each has its own special characteristics, being mutually supplementary, and both types are needed by the nation. Based on our actual situation at present, we should give even more support to sparetime and adult higher education.

Second, Appropriately Adjust the Direction of Development. For many years, development of spare-time and adult higher education in our nation has mainly been in terms of operating worker higher education schools or classes and groups in cities which ordinarily adopted the method of personal instruction. This in conjunction with the lack of national instructional guidance precluded the widespread utilization of modern teaching methods. This kept these forms from universally spreading to the grassroots units of every factory and mining enterprise and to the vast rural areas.

Among our nation's worker troops, there are more than 15 million with a high school education or the equivalent; there are approximately 40 million high school graduates in rural areas, urban areas still have many high school graduates awaiting work, and every year there are many high school graduates who are unable to go on to college. Most of these have a strong desire to learn, but they cannot carry through on it because the scale of spare-time and adult higher education is too small.

How do we get out of this? Initial consideration that, on the formulation of varied forms of operation, spare-time and adult education must emphasize the development of correspondence and broadcast and television instruction suggests recommending that concerned departments must determine to transmit via satellite. After transmitting by satellite, the tasks of correspondence and broadcast and television instruction must be appropriately divided, each with its own particular emphasis and all coordinated. Broadcast and television education must concentrate on cultural education, basic technical education

and specialized education in areas where the state has great need and the applications are broad. Except for large-scale factories and mines that meet conditions and may continue to run worker colleges, in principle, general units must establish guiding organizations for broadcast and television education and strengthen the leadership management of them. Correspondence education can emphasize advanced study for personnel who have a definite foundation. From now on, we should stipulate correspondence education development targets for full-time schools of higher education that meet conditions. At the same time, we must forcefully advocate and actively support spare-time and adult higher education which adopt various forms of development.

Third, Raise Educational Quality. The quality of spare-time and adult higher education is relevant to their existence and development. The key to raising educational quality lies in doing well in developing teaching materials, teachers and operation personnel.

Using teaching material for long times in the past was not helpful in raising educational quality. From now on, we must attract the "distinguished individuals" of society, provide them with assistants, set up nationwide teaching materials examination and editing committees, or teaching materials organization companies that will compile and issue educational materials suited to various needs, to be selected and used by every school.

There are several channels for handling the supply of teachers: one is for full-time schools of higher education to fix teacher-student ratios, fix staff and instructional workloads, deploying excess staffers to support spare-time and adult higher education; the second is to hire scientific researchers, engineering and technical personnel and other workers to hold concurrent jobs as instructors, with remuneration, and the third is to select the capable from among the retired and ask them to teach.

In addition, we should also set up systems of study guidance, student status management and examinations, in order to guarantee, inspect and hasten improved educational quality.

Fourth, Appropriately Handle Operational Costs. At present, in a situation where state finances are still in difficulty, initiating spare-time and adult higher education cannot completely rely on the state to supply funds. Of the nation's educational expenditures, 63.5 percent is used for wages and welfare, only 34.1 goes to the undertaking itself. Moreover, most educational expenditures are on full-time education, while expenditures on spare-time and adult higher education is very limited. We feel that we should raise the amount expended on spare-time and adult higher education and that we should switch from the former method of appropriately increasing expenditures in terms of original base figures to fixing expenditures in accordance with the actual needs of enterprise development. At the same time, schools that meet conditions should also carry out work-study programs, allowing a part of their income to be used to subsidize the lives of the workers and to improve the conditions of running the school.

Fifth, Reform the System of Personnel Use. At present, because graduates of full-time higher education schools are allocated work by the state, graduates of spare-time schools of higher education are demanding that we carry out the "three sames," that is, the same education, the same remuneration and the same use. We feel that the basic problem is to reform the existing system of personnel use, carrying out methods of hiring and using the best. To do this, we recommend that concerned departments establish and issue state standards for utilizing various personnel and establish a state testing agency. When the state needs to hire personnel, graduates of full-time schools, graduates of spare-time schools and those that are self-taught can all be tested, and we should require all to pass state exams and select the best from those qualified.

9705

CSO: 4005/1085

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

HEBEI PARTY SECRETARY DISCUSSES 'IMPETUOSITY'

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 12 Aug 83 p 8

[Article by Gao Yang [7559 2254], First Secretary of the Hebei Province Party Committee: "On Impetuosity"]

[Text] During the last two years, I have frequently participated in discussions on replacement at all levels of party and government leadership groups. The investigation materials on a great many middle-aged and young cadres continually have references to "impetuosity." At first, I did not pay much attention, if only in the belief that people cannot avoid having this or that shortcoming. However, my observations more and more encountered that judgement being passed on people, so that by now "impetuosity" has become a common failing in 60-70 percent of those who have been selected, which cannot but cause me grave concern.

"Impetuosity" is a psychological state that people have. What it refers to is people's dislike of and impatience with various things or various people, with the result that they demonstrate behavior of excessive criticism and censure. In normal social and political life, for a person to exhibit "impetuosity" can accurately be described as a shortcoming. To want objectively existing conditions to conform to one's subjective wishes and then be dissatisfied with what does not conform and attempt to bring about change through force, using the methods of criticism and censure, will always result in unfortunate consequences for oneself. Consequently, Chinese people who uphold peace and the middle way have always avoided impetuosity.

However, the great majority of the middle-aged and young cadres selected to enter the leadership groups have this so-called "impetuosity." If they truly have this shortcoming, should they be asked to overcome it in the future?

In the last few years, the nation's economic construction has flourished and political life also has had a new atmosphere of unity and progress. However, there is no need for reticence, in our cadre ranks and even in all levels of leadership groups, there still are people who take the saying "do not be first in

seeking and you will not be the first to suffer misfortune," there also are people who "will not ring the temple bell, but want to be full-fledged monks," there also are people who "upon encountering difficulties search out a side route to get around," and there also are people who only want to "pick flowers and avoid all thorns," and it goes without saying that there everywhere are people whose mouths are full of grandiose ideas but whose bellies are full of selfish calculations. If a leadership group becomes filled with this kind of people, then what ought to be taken care of will be left undone and things which could be well done will be poorly done. It will be a situation where "good people are not favored, bad people are not in disfavor," where "accomplishments are not rewarded, errors are not punished," just like a pool of stagnant water, without any vitality. In such cases, if anyone is fair and selfless, ready to take up arms in a just cause, brave enough to resist and overcome unorthodox ways he cannot avoid being mocked as unhappy in his work and unreasonable, and being described in a suggestive yet forgiving tone as being impetuous toward people and things. In some units, such people sing rather loudly in the chorus of the political ranks, so in the investigation materials provided, under the subject of flaws the word "impetuous" can be found.

In the political history of periods of great turmoil in human society there appears a phenomenon which seems strange but also almost seems to be a rule: the revolutionary people who today fall into "leftist" dogmatism will tomorrow turn to rightist opportunism; the revolutionary faction of yesterday becomes today's conservative faction; those heroes who yesterday renounced their families to make revolution today become people who "seek after farms and homes." One of the characteristics of such an age is that the view of people and events is that "these have one set of standards and those have another set of standards." In adopting any set of standards to evaluate the new people who are about to be promoted, it is a mistake to say they are "impetuous," and in terms of the needs of the revolution it is a grave error. Of course, we don't need to yell out "long life to 'impetuosity'," because the new people about to be promoted, simply because they are "new," are bound to be somewhat eager in handling matters anyway and some of this inevitable eagerness should be overcome. However, what generally stands out as various sorts of "impetuosity," actually is a general reflection of revolutionary glory in daring to be responsible, daring to be creative and daring to oppose vulgar habits, all of which cannot be opposed by anyone. "Names are the guests of reality." "If the names are incorrect the words will not be smooth." As for expecting the reality to correspond to the name, I believe that on the contrary the pejorative "impetuous" should be stricken from the investigation materials of the new people and in providing details of their brave fighting spirit words of praise should be added.

Traditional forces strive to negate and strangle newly born things, this is a rule of history, and "nitpicking" is no more than a manifestation of this rule. Nonetheless, this always appears after there is general acceptance of the newly born things.

The old rules of political history basically do not apply any more to China's revolutionary advances in the new period. However, the "ten years of chaos" stirred up historical waves, confused the minds of some people and poisoned the political life of the new society. The sweeping away of the fog and mist and the cleansing of putrid odors awaits cadres equipped with the four modernizations to give vent to an unprecedented fighting spirit.

11582
CS0: 4005/1067

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

JOURNAL DISCUSSES POST-COLONIAL AFRICA

HK231005 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 22 Sep 83 p 4

[Article "from HONGQI" by Yin Chengde: "Africa Shaking off Colonial Fetters"]

[Text] With the exception of Namibia, which is now fighting for national liberation, and South Africans who are fighting apartheid, most African states have basically won national independence. There are now 50 independent African States. They comprise 40 percent of the total Third World countries, one half of the nonaligned countries and one third of the seats in the United Nations.

From the 15th Century, following the invasion of Western colonizers, African states were reduced to colonies and dependencies, one after another. The slave trade deprived the continent of the bulk of its labor force.

The African struggle for independence after World War II has entered a new historical stage. Several million Africans who joined the war in European and other theatres had their national consciousness awakened to become a strong force in the post-war national liberation movement.

The historical victory of the African liberation movement is significant. In short, they succeeded in destroying the imperialist colonial system. But the anticolonization process is still far from being completed. Preservation and consolidation of African independence still remains a difficult task. The South African regime is the last surviving bulwark of colonialism which is still engaging in launching military invasion and conducting sabotage against frontline states.

Independence

Having gained their independence, African states invariably devote their attention to economic development. While their yearly average economic growth in the first post-war years was only 2.5 percent, it rose to 4.8 percent for 1960-1970 and 5.2 percent for 1970-1979. The total national production of 49 African states in 1960 was only \$27.2 billion, but increased to \$133 billion in 1977. Of this, industry and mining grew more than eight times from 1960 to 1975.

The speed of economic development of African states is, however, unbalanced. Of the 31 most underdeveloped countries of the world listed by the United Nations in 1982, a total of 21 were Africa. In 1982, five more African countries requested UN recognition as most underdeveloped countries.

One of the basic reasons why economic development remains slow is the abnormal single-economy structure left behind by colonial rule. This has not been fundamentally changed. The economic dependence of African countries on developed countries, especially on their former suzerain states, is great.

Trade Deficits

The export of primary products still occupies 80 to 90 percent of the total African exports. Many African states depend on other countries for import of manufactured goods and even of certain basic foods. Developed Western countries control African foreign trade and engage in exploitation and squeezing of colossal profits by keeping down prices of raw materials and raising those of industrial goods. From 1960 to 1969, African states incurred a total loss of \$6 billion through the unequal value exchange in foreign trade. The continued existence of this unjust and irrational international economic order, especially in years of economic crisis, deals a heavy blow to the national economy of African states and aggravates their international payments. For 1980 alone, their foreign trade deficits amounted to \$10.4 billion.

The African countries are also exploited by developed countries through exportation of capital. Up to 1982, African foreign debts reached a total of \$66 billion which was about one third of the total national production worth for that year. Direct investment of Western countries in Africa exceeds \$20 billion. The rate of their profits in Africa is much higher than that in other areas. For instance, the profit rate of private American investment in Africa in 1979 was as high as 30 percent.

New Order

To overcome their difficulties, the African states are conducting a struggle to establish a new international economic order and are adopting positive measures to shift their single-economy structure to a diversified and balanced development. A "green revolution" has been launched to encourage development of grain production.

As a whole, the African Continent is endowed with favorable natural conditions. But most individual states are small in area, scarce in resources, and their foreign exchange receipts depend on the export of one product. To overcome the limitations on their economic development, the African countries must develop cooperation among themselves and take the road of collective self-reliance. The African Summit Conference held in Lagos in 1980 was devoted entirely to economic problems and a plan of action to realize continental economic unification in 20 years. There are now more than 50 African regional economic cooperation organizations. They contribute much to speeding up the development of African national economies through collective self-reliance.

The inauguration of the African Unity Organization in 1963 marked a new stage in African solidarity. Because of the legacy of colonial rule and present day problems, there exist a series of factors affecting solidarity. Boundary disputes, national and religious differences and divergence in foreign policies. Interference and manipulations by superpowers have further complicated and intensified contradictions between African states.

Solidarity

Chad's internal conflict aggravated by foreign interference is one example, which shows that Chad's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity must be respected. OAU has demanded all foreign intervention in Chad be stopped and Chad should restore peace on the basis of her own national reconciliation. This principle won wide support in the international community.

The African people have realized the importance of fighting foreign interference and maintaining their solidarity. Bilateral relations have much improved. Quite a few countries have solved long standing border disputes through friendly negotiations.

China and African countries speak a common language on many international problems. We all oppose imperialism, colonialism, racism and power politics of superpowers. We all advocate the establishment of a new international economic order. We stand for strengthening solidarity of the Third World and for adopting practical steps to expand South-South cooperation.

Our friendly relations with Africa have been stable, strong and developing. We have cooperated in developing their national economies and have offered them aid without conditions. We have sent thousands of our foreign aid personnel to African states.

During his visit to African states, Premier Zhao Ziyang proposed four principles for economic and technical cooperation with Africa: equality and mutual benefit, emphasis on efficiency, diversified styles and forms, and mutual development. These reflect the common wish and demand for economic development of the Chinese and the African peoples.

CSO: 4000/46

EAST REGION

SHANDONG SETS UP NEW DISTRICTS IN NEW CITIES

SK210330 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 20 Oct 83

[Text] With the recent approval of the Shandong Provincial People's Government, the newly-established districts of Jining, Yantai, and Weifang provincial level cities are as follows:

1. Jining City has established a central district and a suburban district. The administrative division of the former county-level Jining City has been changed into a central district. Jining County has been changed into a suburban district.
2. Yantai City has established Zhifu District and Fushan District. The administrative division of the former county-level Yantai City has been changed into Zhifu District. Fushan County has been changed into Fushan District.
3. Weifang City has established (Weicheng), (Fangzi), and (Manping) districts. (Weicheng) District contains the former Weifang City site, the eastern and southern areas of the former city site, the (Ershiliku) and (Mongxing) communes of east and west suburbs of the former city and the (Wangliu), (Mushan), (Jingfu), and (Yihe) communes of Wei County. (Fangzi) District contains the (Fangzi) area of the former Weifang City; the (Yingjiagong) commune; the (Butou), (Gouxi), (Cheniuzuang), (Xingchi), (Tongquan), (Meicun), and (Muchun) communes of Wei County; a number of villages of (Cuijiazhuang) commune in Changle County; and a number of villages of (Liujiayao) commune in Anqiu County. (Manping) District contains the (Guojiaguanzhuang), (Dongzhuang), (Zhuli), (Likuan), (Gudi), (Shuangyang), (Gaoli), (Gaozi), (Yangzi), and (Nancun) communes of Wei County; and the (Manping) area of Wei County.

CSO: 4005/68

EAST REGION

ANHUI TO CHECK POLICIES FOR CPPCC MEMBERS

OW200635 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Oct 83

[Text] The Anhui Provincial CPPCC Committee held its fourth chairman's meeting on 14 October. The meeting decided to coordinate with the United Front Work Department of the provincial CPC Committee and various democratic parties to form inspection groups. The inspection groups will visit various localities to inspect how the policies concerning members of CPPCC committees at all levels in the province are implemented. The meeting was presided over by Chairman Zhang Kaifan.

In accordance with the guidelines of a decision made by the Standing Committee of the Sixth CPPCC National Committee, the provincial inspection groups will primarily inspect the following things:

1. Whether or not non-CPC members among the CPPCC Committee members know what they should know about the situation, whether they have access to relevant documents issued by the CPC and the government, and whether information on important events is conveyed to them;
2. Whether they have jobs, or if have no way to use their abilities; and
3. Whether or not the policies concerning the CPPCC Committee members at all levels have been implemented.

The Anhui Provincial CPC Committee attaches great importance to the inspection of the policy implementation. It has issued circulars to various prefectural and city party committees.

The circular points out: To know the situation and to establish and implement policies is very important to development and consolidation of the patriotic united front and to the creation of a new situation of the people's political consultation work. CPPCC Committee members are the representatives of various quarters. If we implement the policies concerning them, we will be able to influence and unite with a large number of people. The implementation of policies is significant in mobilizing all positive factors and in accomplishing the great cause of the four modernizations and the reunification of the motherland.

The eight inspection groups of the provincial CPPCC Committee, each led by a vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee, will leave for various prefectures and cities on 20 October.

EAST REGION

SHANDONG ARTICLE ON BEING BOTH RICH IN POCKET AND MIND

SK171246 Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 22 Sep 83 p 2

[Article by Liu Yuan Lin carried in the rural work discussion column: "Rich Both in Pocket and Mind"]

[Excerpts] Over the past few years significant changes have taken place in the rural areas. The broad masses of peasants, especially some specialized and key households, have become "rich in pocket" indeed. Being rich is good; however, it can also bring problems. Recently a certain secretary of a commune party committee told me that the average per capita income for 1982 in this commune was some 400 yuan. About one-fourth of the peasant households in the commune earned more than 5,000 yuan. After becoming "rich in pocket," some people held that their present desire is "one child for one couple and a house with three rooms and a yard." They are reluctant to do any hard work if their desire is satisfied. Since the beginning of this year, some 60 fishermen in the commune have asked to retreat from the forefront of production at sea. Some persons have engaged in lavish eating and drinking, gambling and squandering. A small handful of persons have even "cared too much about money." Some of them have already become "the heartless rich." Some put ice and sand in their marine products which they market to the state. This has reminded us of one question: How to enable those persons "rich in pocket" to become also "rich in mind" so as to achieve equal development materially and spiritually.

We must notice that class struggle still exists in a certain extent in the socialist society, and the influence of various kinds of non-proletarian ideologies still exists as well. Under such circumstances, if we fail to persist in simultaneously developing spiritual and material civilizations and to pay attention to conducting education in socialist spiritual civilization, it is possible that some persons will forget the socialist orientation and the grand objective of communism. Money may become a thing that corrupts man's soul and thereby leads him to depart from the correct path of becoming prosperous through hard work or causes him to pay attention only to enjoyment and be reluctant to do hard work any more. In order to pursue greater enjoyment and to reap colossal profits, some even unscrupulously infringe upon the interests of the state, the collective, and the people, following a criminal road.

The purpose of our party's advocacy of allowing some people to become prosperous first is aimed at making them serve as vanguards and promoters, and their vanguard role should also include such spheres as material and spiritual civilizations. If the ideology of those who have become prosperous still remains at its original level, and they even have the intention of profit-making first or have become heartless rich, then they will not promote common prosperity but will bring harm to it.

The simultaneous development of "rich in pocket" and "rich in mind" should be achieved through our hard work and it is by no means a spontaneous phenomenon. Likewise, the ideology and morality of those who are "rich in pocket" will not spontaneously become better than other persons. To enable them to achieve appropriate improvement in spiritual civilization we must strengthen ideological and political work in the light of their characteristics so as to make them take the initiative in observing discipline and law and in fostering the habit of cherishing the state and the collective. If we do a good job in this field, we will enable more people to become examples in becoming prosperous and will make them play an active part in building socialist material civilization as a whole.

CSO: 4005/68

EAST REGION

SHANDONG ESTABLISHES PROVINCIAL LEVEL CITY

SK160637 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 15 Oct 83

[Text] According to our reporter (Wang Shihu), Shandong Province has set up a new city, Dongying City, directly under the jurisdiction of the Provincial authorities, which is located in the Huang He Delta and is one of the provincial petroleum bases.

On the morning of 15 October, the city was full of the fluttering of colored flags and the deafening sound of gongs and drums and was filled with a festive atmosphere. More than 1,800 representatives from various prefectures and cities across the province happily gathered at the city theater to warmly mark the founding of the city. (Cheng Xilong), responsible person of the city, presided over the inaugural ceremony. (Li Ye), secretary of the city CPC committee, delivered a speech entitled: "It Is Necessary To Aim High and Have Lofty Ambitions To Strive To Create a Glorious Future for the City."

In his speech, Comrade (Li Ye) stated: With the approval of the State Council, the city has been formally established as of 1 October. This has fully reflected the ardent expectation and tremendous concern shown by the party and the state for the exploitation of the Huang He Delta. This has also marked the new period of developing industrial and agricultural production and scientific and educational undertakings in this delta. The founding of the new city has a vital bearing on enhancing unity between industry and agriculture and consolidating coalition between them. From now on, Dongying city will be able to exercise unified leadership over the area, to make unified arrangements and to engage in management in a comprehensive way, so that the rich natural resources in this area can be exploited and utilized in a more effective way and so that its industry, agriculture, scientific and educational undertakings and urban and rural construction can be developed in an overall manner.

Attending the gathering were leading comrades from the provincial CPC committee, the provincial people's congress Standing Committee, the provincial people's government, the Jinan PLA units, and from the provincial military district; and responsible comrades from the Ministry of Petroleum Industry. Also attending the inaugural ceremony were responsible comrades from Huimin, Dezhou, Zibo and Weifang prefectures and cities; the Qilu petrochemical industry general company; the Jinan Railway Bureau; the leading group in charge of sea-bed oil prospecting work under the Ministry of Petroleum Industry; the Huimin military subdistrict; the Huadong petroleum industrial college; and from the Shengli oil fields.

Dongying city is located in the northeast area of the province, in the Huang He Delta and beside the coast of Bohai Sea. According to the document approved by the State Council, the city's jurisdiction includes Guangyao, Kenli and Lijin Counties and Dongying, Niuzhuang and Hekou Districts. Its acreage totals 7,000 square kilometers and its population totals 1.3 million people. The city is endowed with rich natural resources and has excellent natural conditions so that it has a bright future in developing industrial and agricultural production.

CSO: 4005/68

EAST REGION

SHANDONG ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS UNDERGO CHANGES

SK210304 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 20 Oct 83

[Text] With the approval of the State Council, the changes in administrative divisions throughout the province are as follows:

1. The administrative divisions of Jining Prefecture and County have been disbanded. Jining County has been merged into Jining City which comes under the jurisdiction of the provincial authorities and which contains seven counties--Yanzhou, Qufu, Zouxian, Jiaxiang, Jinxiang, Yutai and Weishan. Sishui and Wenshang counties, originally administered by Jining Prefecture, have been merged into Taian Prefecture.
2. The administrative divisions of Changwei Prefecture and Wei County have been disbanded. Wei County has been merged into Weifang City which comes under the jurisdiction of the provincial authorities and which contains nine counties--Changyi, Changle, Anqiu, Gaomi, Zhucheng, Wulian, Linqi, Yidu, and Shouguang. Pingdu County, originally administered by Changwei Prefecture, has been merged into Qingdao City.
3. The administrative divisions of Yantai Prefecture and Fushan County have been disbanded. Fushan County has been merged into Yantai City which comes under the jurisdiction of the provincial authorities and which contains 12 counties--Rongcheng, Wendeng, Mouping, Rushan, Haiyang, Laiyang, Yexian, Zhaoyuan, Qixia, Huangxian, Penglai, and Changdao. Weihai City is equal to the county level and is administered by Yantai City. Laixi County, originally administered by Yantai Prefecture, has been merged into Qingdao City.
4. The administrative divisions of Liaocheng, Linqing, Linyi, Heze, and Laiwu Counties have been disbanded and have been changed into cities that are equal to the county level which are administered by their prefecture authorities. The administrative divisions of Xinwen City and Xintai County have been disbanded. The city and county have been merged into a new city, Xintai City, which is equal to the county level and is administered by Taian Prefecture.
5. The Huantai County of Huimin Prefecture has been merged into Zibo City. Guangyao County has been merged into Dongying City.

CSO: 4005/68

EAST REGION

SHANGHAI EXPANDS WORKER EDUCATION NETWORK

OW191401 Beijing XINHUA in English 1107 GMT 19 Oct 83

[Text] Shanghai, 19 Oct (XINHUA)--More than 800,000 young workers in Shanghai have finished refresher courses and attained a middle-school level of education since May, 1982, according to the municipal committee for worker-peasant education.

Another 1.2 million workers will have by 1985 made up for the lessons in chemistry, physics, mathematics and language they missed during the "Cultural Revolution."

Worker's education is a herculean job for this industrial city, since the 10-year "Cultural Revolution" from 1966 to 1976 left 2 million young workers poorly educated, and unable to meet the demands of their present work.

The government, the trade unions, and factory management have in the past few years set up an education network which has resulted in half of the city's 4.75 million workers taking part-time or full-time studies.

Spare-time schools run for enterprise employees now number 2,500, of which 90 are colleges or vocational training schools. The workers, attending them with full pay, will be given certificates when they finish their courses in two or four years' time.

Radio, television and correspondence courses also help workers with spare-time studies. The lectures given on Shanghai's television station are now drawing 600,000 workers. The station's educational programs average seven hours a day.

Teachers involved in this network are mostly engineers or technicians in factories.

A normal school, established by the municipal trade union council this year, will provide teachers for the network.

The government allocates eight million yuan a year for worker's education in Shanghai. Other funds for the network are from the trade unions and factories.

CSO: 4000/50

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

SITUATION OF 100-YEAR-OLD PERSONS IN GUANGXI ANALYZED

Beijing RENKOU YANJIU [POPULATION RESEARCH] in Chinese No 4, 29 Jul 83 pp 58-59

[Article by Xiao Yongzi [5135 3057 1320]: "An Analysis of 100-Year-Old Persons' Situation in Guangxi"]

[Text] Since the founding of our state, along with the development of our motherland's undertakings in socialist revolution and socialist construction, the undertakings of the Guangxi Zhuang Nationality Autonomous Region in economics, culture and education, medicine and public health, etc., have also enjoyed a speedier development, and the living standards of its people have likewise been considerably improved. Just like the rest of the country, population reproduction in Guangxi has also undergone a fundamental change, turning from the numerous births and equally numerous deaths of the preliberation days into numerous births but not so numerous deaths, with the death rate of the population decreasing by a large margin and people's average life span greatly increasing. One outstanding reflection of this has been the increase in the number of old people. A colloquial saying has long suggested that "it has been rare since antiquity that a person can live to the age of 70"; but now it is not only no longer rare for people to live to 70 but even 100-year-olds can also be seen.

According to the data of our third census, at zero hour on 1 July 1982 there were 405 100-year-old persons in Guangxi Zhuang National Autonomous Region. Of these, those between 100 and 105 years old numbered 357, 88.15 percent; those between 106 and 110 years old numbered 34, 8.4 percent; those between 111 and 115 years old numbered 7, 1.73 percent; those between 116 and 120 years old numbered 4, and those older than 121 numbered 3. Compared to our first census, there has been an increase of 236 100-year-olds, or 139.6 percent; compared to our second census, there had been an increase of 234, or 136.8 percent. Such increase by over 100 percent of our 100-year-olds is a vivid reflection of the vigorous development of our socialist cause and the superiority of our socialist system.

I. Viewed in Terms of Structure by Sexes, Females Outnumber Males

Among Guangxi's 405 100-year-olds, there are 84 males, making up 20.74 percent, and there are 321 females, making up 79.26 percent. The number of

females is 3.82 times that of males. According to data from our third census, of the total population of Guangxi, males make up 51.8 percent and females 48.2 percent. The ratio of females among these 100-year-olds is far greater than that of females in the total population of the autonomous region. According to data from our second census, there were 171 100-year-olds at the time, of whom 44 were males and 127 females, the former making up 25.73 percent, and the latter, 74.27 percent. At the time of our third census, the ratio of 100-year-old women was also higher than that of females in our second census.

II. Viewed in Terms of Cultural Level, the Ratio of Illiterates Is Rather High

Of the 405 100-year-olds, 385 were illiterate, making up 95.06 percent; those at the elementary-school level of culture numbered 19, making up 4.69 percent; only 1 was at the university level of culture, making up 0.25 percent. The one with the university level of culture is 102-year-old Pan Naide [3382 0035 1795] of Nanning Municipality. All 100-year-olds have lived for 60 to 70 years in the old society; with the ratio of illiterates among them being so high, they reflect from one sideline the extreme backwardness of the old China in which the toiling people were subject to exploitation and oppression, threatened by both hunger and the weather, deprived of their opportunity for education, and the vast countryside's culture and education were extremely backward, with illiterates everywhere.

III. Viewed in Terms of the Structures of the Nationalities, the Ratio of Minorities Is Considerable

Of the 405 100-year-olds, there are 209 Han's, making up 51.61 percent, and 196 of the minorities, making up 48.39 percent. According to data from the third census, the minority nationalities in Guangxi make up 38.3 percent of the total population. The ratio of 100-year-olds among the minorities exceeded the ratio of their population in the region's overall population. Of the 100-year-olds of the minorities, 105 were Zhang's, 25.93 percent of the total of 100-years-olds; 77 were Yao's, 19.01 percent; 10 Miao's, 2.47 percent; the Tong's and Yaolao's each numbered 2. The population of the Yao nationality made up only 2.4 percent of the region's total population, but the 100-year-olds of that nationality made up as much as 19.01 percent of the region's 100-year-olds, being 8 times higher than the ratio of their population. This situation of 100-year-old persons of the minorities accounting for a considerable percentage reflects the fact that, under the enlightenment of the party's nationalities policy, the minority peoples are masters in their own house, enjoy equal rights in politics and in law; the party and government also provide very great support to the areas of the nationalities economically, culturally, educationally, in science and technology, and in medical care; the living and health conditions of the people of the nationalities have conspicuously improved, the people generally live peacefully and enjoy their vocations, and their life-span thus becomes greatly enhanced.

IV. Viewed in Terms of Distribution, There Are More of Them in the Mountainous Districts

The distribution of Guangxi's 100-year-olds is rather widespread. Of the 4 municipalities and 83 counties in the autonomous region, 68 municipalities and counties have such 100-year-olds, making up 78 percent of the region's total number of municipalities and counties. Among these, the four municipalities of Nanning, Kiuxhou, Guilin and Wuzhou have 24, or 5.9 percent; the 64 counties have 381, or 84.1 percent. Of the region's 43 counties in the mountainous districts, 32 have 198 100-year-olds. The total population of these 32 counties is 26.7 percent of the region's total, but their 100-year-olds make up as much as 49 percent of the region's 100-year-olds. Among these, Bama Autonomous County of the Yao nationalities has 50 100-year-olds; that county's population is 0.67 percent of the region's total, yet its 100-year-olds make up 12.35 percent of the region's 100-year-olds; this ratio exceeds that of its population by 18 times.

The fact that the mountainous districts have numerous 100-year-olds explains, on the one hand, that since liberation the economy and other enterprises in these districts have undergone greater development, the people's standard of living has gained greater improvement, and the lifespan of their population has been generally extended; on the other hand, it is also a fact that the mountainous districts provide a fine environment, with their evergreen mountains and enchanting waters, palatable climate and fresh air without any effects of pollution. Such fine settings of nature make people live longer.

V. Viewed in Terms of the Procreation Situation, Average Pregnancy Frequency Is High

Of Guangxi's 100-year-olds, 321 are females; of these, 17 have never had any children, and the situation about 11 is not known. Of the other 293 100-year-olds capable of procreation, 14, or 4.78 percent, have given birth to only 1 child; 30, or 10.24 percent, have given birth to 2 children; 35, or 11.95 percent, have given birth to 3 children; 41, or 13.99 percent, have given birth to 4 children; 41, or 13.99 percent, have given birth to 5 children; 32, or 10.92 percent, have given birth to 6 children, 36, or 12.29 percent, have given birth to 7 children; 30, or 10.24 percent, have given birth to 8 children; 8, or 2.7 percent, have given birth to 9 children; 13, or 4.44 percent, have given birth to 10 children; 3 have given birth to 11 children; 5 have given birth to 12 children; 3 have given birth to 13 children; 1 has given birth to 15 children; and 1 has given birth to 16 children. Thus these 293 female 100-year-olds have altogether given birth to 1,597 children, at an average of 5.45 children each. This shows that before liberation women's pregnancy frequency was very high.

VI. Viewed From Current State of Their Health, an Overwhelming Majority Are in Quite Good Health

Of the 405 100-year-olds, 90, or 22 percent, enjoy a general state of health and can manage their own daily chores; 187, or 46.17 percent, enjoy an excellent state of health; 99, or 24.44 percent, not only enjoy an excellent

state of health but can even handle family affairs and take care of children. There are also 16 who can engage in light, occasional farming work, weaving, fuel gathering in the hills, searching for pig feed, or even going to the market regularly. He Shizhu [0149 4258 2691], an oldster of the Zhuang nationality aged 104, can walk to the market 20 li away from his home; Tan Jiawang [6223 1367 2489], oldster of the Han nationality aged 103, can even shoulder a load of 70-80 catties. There are only seven whose health is not so good, who are bedridden, and who cannot manage their own daily chores. This shows that an overwhelming majority of Guangxi's 100-year-olds are still healthy.

VII. Reasons for Their Longevity May Be Generally Attributed to the Following:

1) They generally have engaged in labor ever since their childhood, have engaged in physical labor throughout their life, and have insisted even in their advanced years on engaging in whatever labor possible in terms of their physical capability. 2) They thrive on staple food, relishing plain fare and eating meat rarely; many of them have even stuck to a vegetarian diet throughout their life. Of these long-living oldsters, more than half of them mainly eat corn, sweet potato, taro and staple food of that sort. The 50 oldsters of Bama Autonomous County of the Yao nationality all mainly eat corn, beans, potatoes and squash; they use vegetable oil; some of them even eat certain wild leafy grass and roots as vegetables. 3) Their daily food intake is controlled; they refrain from voracious drinking or eating or an imbalanced diet; they eat a great deal of green vegetables. 4) They pay great attention to their hygiene; they live a life of rhythm and discipline; they stress rest by going to bed early and rising early. 5) They refrain from smoking and drinking; they rarely take hot, irritating food. Of 84 male oldsters of very advanced ages, 73, or 87 percent, refrain from smoking and drinking, the other 11 only drink or smoke slightly. 6) They have an optimistic disposition, a pleasant state of mind, an openminded mentality, and a moderate temper; their temperament is agreeable; they are not impetuous and rarely flare up.

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CSO: 4005/1155

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

CONSTANT FAMILY PLANNING WORK TEAM IN HUNAN SPOTLIGHTED

Beijing RENKOU YANJIU [POPULATION RESEARCH] in Chinese No 4, 29 Jul 83 pp 44-45, 63

[Report under "Exchange of Experiences" Column by Hu Fanrong [5170 4907 2837], Taojiang County Family Planning Office: "The Experience of Organizing the Constant Family Planning Work Team in Wuqishan Commune, Taojiang County, Hunan"]

[Text] On how to manage well our family planning work after undertaking to implement the production responsibility system of an individual household basis, I have recently carried out an investigation of Wuqishan Commune in Taojiang County with this question in mind.

This commune is situated in a mountainous region, with a total population of more than 19,000. Since the publication of the party Central Committee's "open letter" in 1979, family planning work has achieved conspicuous results. In early 1981, the practice of implementing the production responsibility system on an individual household basis was put into effect; the birth control approaches devised earlier had by then lost their constraining effect and caused many misunderstandings among the masses; there had emerged the phenomenon of people "rushing to give birth to as many children as still possible." The birth rate in 1981 climbed back more than 4 per 1,000 more than that of 1980, reaching 15 per 1,000; the single-child birth rate decreased from the 95 percent of 1980 to 70 percent. In the face of such a situation, the commune held that, with such great difficulty in its family planning work and such a heavy task on hand, it would be impossible to manage it well without organizing some special ranks to do it. Hence, a new device was concocted--the commune would organize a constant work team.

Members of the constant work team would come from the ranks of those party members and cadres who work with enthusiasm, exhibit sound thinking and character, have carried out birth control work well, have acquired definite working experience, are good at doing ideological work among the masses, understand established policies and are duly educated. It eventually consisted of 12 comrades, of whom 4 are commune cadres disengaged from production work, 8 are cadres semidisengaged from production work and retired cadres. One deputy secretary of the party committee serves as team leader; one deputy director and one special cadre of the management committee serve as deputy team leaders.

The team is divided into three groups, with the leader and deputy leaders each taking three team members with him. The 22 production brigades of the commune are divided into three groups, with each group undertaking to complete the work of a group by launching its work on a constant basis.

What have been the effects of its work during the past year since the establishment of this constant work team in December last year? From the results of my investigation, they have been rather ideal. According to preliminary statistics, a fine situation of "two decreases" and "three increases" will emerge in the birth control work of this commune, compared to that of last year. That is, the birth rate this year, as planned, will be 12 per 1,000, a decrease of 3 per 1,000 from that of last year; the multiple-birth rate is forecast to be 85 percent, an increase of 15 percent from that of last year; the birth control rate, 100 percent, an increase of 9 percent from that of last year. These figures indicate that the organization of the constant work team has indeed played an important role in local birth control.

How has the constant work team carried out its work? From my investigation I have come to understand that they have attached importance to the following four points:

1. Get a clear understanding of the background, master the situation, and get a handle on the work early.

In the past, birth control work mainly relied on the method of "starting some movement"; this method has quite a few ill effects. The masses have been saying: "When the movement is started, everybody gets to be very hot; but once it is over, everybody gets to be very cold. Birth control among the peasants becomes lightened up during the busy season of leisure arrives, everybody becomes daring again." After the overall production responsibility system was put into practice, basic-level cadres have been busy cultivating the fields for which they are responsible, situations of pregnancy were hard to discover and hard to master. After the constant work team was organized, team members, together with cadres of the production brigades, went deeply down to the individual peasant households to understand their situations. Sometimes, they even went down to the production brigades along with women's and children's physicians to carry out gynecologic examinations at fixed intervals. Once they discovered pregnancies beyond plan, they proceeded immediately to work locally in order to mobilize operatives in time to induce artificial abortion and also help implement reliable birth control measures. In March this year, the work team went to the Hujiaao production brigade; through gynecologic examination, they discovered 6 cases of pregnancy beyond plan and thereby adopted remedial measures to reduce the year's birth rate by 10 per 1,000. Because the work team constantly visited the villages and households and thereby accomplished the "three-diligence" tasks, i.e., diligence in visiting (visiting couples of childbearing age), diligence in registration (registering planned birth figures), and diligence in doing ideological work, this commune was able to avoid inducing abortions in the later months [of pregnancy].

2. In conjunction with reality, penetratingly and methodically propagate the spirit of the party Central Committee's directive on family planning.

After the overall production responsibility system was put into practice, ideological problems on birth control by the masses of the peasants came to be profusely reflected. The constant work team thus placed propaganda and education in the primary position; by adopting propaganda forms such as meetings, broadcasting, calculation and comparison, and individual visits, they resorted to extensive propagation. Arriving at each production brigade, they always made use of various meetings to lecture from beginning to end the party Central Committee's (1982) Document No 11, thoroughly explaining the great significance of birth control work and, keeping in line with reality, enumerate the fine points of birth control and the bad tendency of reduced arable land as a result of overpopulation. This enabled the vast ranks of the masses to understand that it is not that the Communist Party does not want us to have more births, but that objective actual conditions do not allow us to do so. When the work team went to the Huakuang production brigade, it laid out the following general account: This brigade now has an overall population of more than 700, with an average per-person arable acreage of 0.7 mu. Within the next 20 years, there will be more than 200 young couples entering the child-bearing period; if each couple gives birth to only 1 child, by the year 2,000 the average per-person arable acreage would be 0.5 mu; if each couple gives birth to 2 children, the average per-person acreage would be reduced to 0.4 mu. By that time, not only could the "well-to-do" level not be attained, but there would simply not be enough to eat. With this account thus laid bare, the minds of the masses were opened up. Commune member Xia Wu [1115 2976] had only one girl; after such calculation, her perception became enhanced. She said: "Without such calculation and such comparison, we would remain in the dark; with such calculation and such comparison, we cannot but wake up. We cannot act like a firebug, with our light shining only a distance of 3 inches; we must think of our future and pay attention to long-range prospects." Thus, she took the initiative to fill out the single-child pledge. Under her influence, the four couples of the entire brigade who after taking out such a pledge drifted into a second pregnancy consciously proceeded to go through with the induced abortion.

The work team, together with cadres of the production brigades and production teams, also did a good job in ideological work on the "key households." They went ahead knowing the odds against them, having absolutely no fear of any rebuff, or any cold-shoulder treatment. In May this year, when the work team went to Wuyishan production brigade to mobilize Lei Xinhua [7191 2450 5478], the women's department director, to adopt some remedial measure (after the discovery of a second pregnancy) and was given the unreasonable cold-shoulder treatment, it neither vented any anger or relented in its effort. In the daytime, the team helped her to do her household chores, and it also made use of sparetime and evenings to give a helping hand whenever such a hand was needed. After 11 days altogether, these efforts finally touched the couple, removed the barriers, and had them gladly undergo the operation of inducing the needed abortion. Comrades of the work team sighed: "Inducing self-consciousness patiently and carefully is the key to doing a good job in birth control work. While a pregnancy lasts 10 months, the work takes 9 months."

3. Help local production brigades implement the birth control policies of the party and government, and insist on meting out rewards and punishments as promised.

Along with the establishment of the production responsibility system, the old method of rewarding and penalizing work points is no longer appropriate; policies can hardly be realized. After the work team went there, it sought to accomplish this work as a major task. First of all, it made the policies known to the vast ranks of the masses of the people so that every household and every individual become informed. Then, it organized special personnel to see that the policies were implemented household to household and that those who deserved a reward would be rewarded and those who should be punished would be punished. Before the constant work team was organized, there were among the commune's 390-plus single-child households more than 100 which failed to be given double shares of land to be placed under their responsibility, whereas more than 60 households with births beyond plan which should not have been given such shares of land actually were given such shares of land. Opinions of the masses naturally became agitated. After the arrival of the work team, it, together with cadres of the production brigades and production teams, went to one rice paddy after another to measure it with a yardstick so that those who should have been given those shares were given them, and those whose shares should have been taken back were taken back. Fines were also imposed upon those who violated the birth control policies. Thirdly, it tackled the key points and bottlenecks first. Once arriving at Chikuang production brigade, the work team discovered that the daughter-in-law of commune member Gao Xuechu [7559 7185 0443] gave birth last year to a second child beyond plan; at the time, the brigade proceeded to punish the violator according to the regulations, but Gao refused to submit. He complained to the central authorities six times. Yet, the work team did not relent on the punishment simply because he had complained. On the basis of giving full reasoning, it made him pay up consciously the part of the fine he still owed the brigade. The masses of the commune members said: "This way, the households that have taken out their pledges can actually get benefits, and the households that allow births beyond plan also get punished. This is a fine birth control policy which we can trust."

4. Help the couples of childbearing age to implement contraception measures.

After the constant work team was organized, its members became both propagandists dedicated to ideological mobilization work and suppliers who brought medicine to every household, both attendants to investigation and study and technical guides. Since the beginning of this year, the work team has helped 189 single-child couples to undergo contraception operations, 105 two-children couples to undergo sterilization operations, so that more than 2,400 objects of the commune who should implement such birth control measures all implemented such measures. This greatly reduced the artificially induced abortion rate and protected the health of the women in question. In particular, of the commune's 550 medicine-taking women of childbearing age very few failed to avoid pregnancy through contraception under the guidance of the members of the work team; the ratio of effectiveness reached more than 95 percent. They said: Since the party and government pay so much attention to the matter of

our avoiding further pregnancies, we should consciously adopt measures and practice birth control.

Why have some other places which have also organized similar work teams not had results as good? During the investigation, I came to understand that when a commune organizes its constant work team, attention must be paid to the following three questions:

One is that the commune party committee must earnestly strengthen its leadership over birth control work and insist on grasping the "two kinds of production" simultaneously. It should not think that once the constant work team is organized, everything would be fine and hence no more attention would be needed. It must energetically support the work of the work team members; when they encounter difficult problems, the party committee's principal responsible person should come forward and help solve them.

The second is that full scope must be given to the role of the party branch at the production brigade. The work team should not be solely relied upon to monopolize all work. The brigade's birth control cadres and the work team members must achieve the "four commons," that is: study work deployments in common; do a good job in propagation and mobilization in common; go to each household to do a good job in ideological work in common; and help couples of childbearing age to implement various birth control measures in common.

The third is that it is necessary to make a beginning with propagation and mobilization by creating a big fanfare and momentum. It would be of limited consequence if only the strength of the work team members is relied upon. Therefore, it is necessary to make use of all propaganda instruments to energetically propagate the spirit of the "open letter" from the party Central Committee, the (1982) Document No 11, and the 12th CPC Congress, energetically propagate the significance of exercising control over population increase, and energetically propagate the stories of advanced models in birth control, and create a fine social atmosphere so as to reduce obstacles in the team's work. Practice proves that, as long as propaganda and mobilization are well carried out, policies are well implemented, working methods are relevant, our birth control work is bound to achieve good results.

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NORTH REGION

TIANJIN: ARTICLE URGES VOCATIONAL EDUCATION DEVELOPMENT

SK170438 Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese 24 Sep 83 p 3

[Article by Gao Xu [7559 2485] carried in "Work Research" column: "Actively Develop Secondary Vocational and Technical Schools"]

[Excerpts] In our efforts to restructure secondary education and develop vocational and technical education, we should not neglect another effective measure of actively and steadily developing secondary vocational and technical schools in addition to changing some ordinary senior middle schools into vocational schools.

At present, secondary vocational and technical schools can enroll 13,000 to 14,000 students a year. If they strive to create favorable conditions, actively develop and attain an annual increase of 7 to 10 percent, they will be able to enroll more than 20,000 students a year by around 1990. By that time, secondary vocational and technical schools in the urban areas of the municipality may be able to admit half or more than half the students who are to receive senior middle school level educations. Thus the secondary educational structure will better suit the needs of the development of the national economy. However, the development of secondary vocational and technical schools stagnated a few years ago. They enrolled 16,000 students in 1979 and cut the number every year to 12,000 students in 1982. Many schools enrolled students in one year and not in another, while some stopped enrollment.

Does stagnant development of secondary vocational and technical schools mean that they are no longer needed by society? No. On current production fronts, there is an acute shortage of both technical personnel graduated from secondary vocational schools and technical workers. Our municipality's engineering and technical personnel account for only 2.91 percent of the total staff and workers. Besides, their structure is irrational, the number of college and university graduates being greater than that of secondary vocational school graduates. The number of technical workers is also small. Among the regular workers of state enterprises which have instituted the eight-grade wage system, those at and above the fourth grade amount to only 40 percent and those studying at technical schools amount to only 0.75 percent of the total. The overwhelming majority of the specialized courses of the existing secondary vocational and technical schools cannot satisfy the needs. In addition, many

industrial bureaus, which need technical personnel, do not have secondary vocational and technical schools. As development stagnates in spite of necessity, it is evident that there are difficulties in practical work, and some links need to be reformed. These problems can be solved through efforts.

1. Graduates of some schools or some special fields of study find it difficult to get job assignments, largely because the units who need personnel are unwilling to recruit them.

2. There is a lack of school buildings. All the secondary vocational and technical schools face a shortage of school buildings at present.

3. There is a lack of teachers. Secondary vocational schools have less difficulty with this, but teachers are unevenly distributed at schools.

4. Some units have certain difficulty in funding schools. This can be solved through a reform of the system or a reduction of expenditures. For example, some stipends may be changed into scholarships and secondary vocational schools may recruit more self-supporting students.

CSO: 4005/66

NORTH REGION

BRIEFS

TIANJIN LEADING-CADRE TRAINING--The Tianjin Municipal CPC Committee entrusted its party school and the municipal normal university with responsibility for opening a training class of cultural knowledge for leading cadres of the municipal organs at all levels. Each class has 43 cadres-in-training, who are released from their work. The training period will last for 3 years. The class provides 15 courses, including general cultural knowledge, the basic theories of Marxism and Leninism, and modern managerial affairs. Graduates from the class will receive a diploma equal to the college or junior college level. An opening ceremony for the class was held at the party school of the municipal CPC committee on the morning of 8 October. Attending the ceremony were Wang Xudong and He Guomo, standing committee members of the municipal CPC committee; responsible comrades from the departments and commissions concerned and responsible persons in charge of political work from the district and country organs; and all cadres-in-training of the class--more than 200 persons in all. Comrades Wang Xudong and He Guomo addressed the ceremony. [Excerpts] [Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 9 Oct 83 SK]

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